

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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## Sony's American Dream Turns Sour Japanese Company Admits Defeat in Hollywood Adventure

By James Sterngold

New York Times Service

TOKYO — After months of optimistic statements, Sony Corp. on Thursday became the latest Japanese company to acknowledge serious problems with a landmark American investment, announcing that it was taking \$3.2 billion in write-offs and losses on the Hollywood studios it acquired just five years ago.

Sony said that because of poor box office results, a wave of executive resignations and rising costs, it could never hope to recover its investment in the studios, Columbia Pictures and TriStar Pictures, and was writing off \$2.7 billion of their value.

"If we didn't do it once and for all now, we would continue to face losses on our entertainment business," said Tsumao Hashimoto, executive deputy president of Sony.

Sony also said that in the three months from July 1 through Sept. 30 the studios suffered \$510 million in additional losses because of the cancellation of movies under development, the settlement of lawsuits and the payment of huge sums to the executives who were departing. Sony added

that it had no choice but to sink even more money into the studios if it ever hoped to make them profitable.

It was a humbling admission for Sony and a stark symbol of the reversal of fortunes for corporate Japan, known for its innovative exports like the Walkman and the video camcorder, had headed the list of Japanese companies that poured money into the United States until a few years ago.

When Sony paid \$3.4 billion for Columbia Pictures in late 1989, Americans had feared that these overwhelmingly competitive companies, the engines behind Japan's huge trade surpluses, were taking control of the cream of the American economy. The anxieties grew when, shortly after, Mitsubishi Estate Co. bought control of Rockefeller Center in New York City and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. acquired MCA Inc., which owns Universal Pictures.

The flood of investments, which included other trophies like Firestone Inc. and the Tiffany Building, eased after 1991, when the Japanese economy fell into a deep recession. Now, time has borne out those who had argued all along that many

of the Japanese companies had overpaid for what were, in many instances, ill-considered investments.

Earlier this week, it was disclosed that Mitsubishi Estate and its partners may be about to default on the mortgage on Rockefeller Center. (Page 17)

Several weeks earlier, the American executives of MCA, which is profitable, reportedly threatened to quit and leave the company rudderless if Matsushita did not either sell them the company back or grant them autonomy.

Other Japanese companies in financial distress have been forced to unload well-known properties at big losses, from the Pebble Beach golf club in California to prestigious hotels in Hawaii.

Sony, however, had always considered itself a cut above, with its innovative electronic gadgets and flair for garnering favorable publicity. The acquisition of the studios was seen as a bold attempt to marry Sony's expertise in producing electronic hardware with the product that ran on the video tape players and CD players. Sony also acquired record and television

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FORE! — President Bill Clinton teeing off Thursday at a golf club in Hawaii, where he will spend a few days before returning to Washington from the meeting of Pacific Rim nations he attended in Jakarta this week.

## Premier Quits In Ireland; Search Starts For Coalition

Abandoned by Partner,  
Reynolds Avoids Move  
Forcing New Elections

By James F. Clarity

New York Times Service

DUBLIN — Abandoned by his Labor Party partners in government, Albert Reynolds resigned Thursday as prime minister.

But in a move designed to keep his party, Fianna Fail, in power, Mr. Reynolds did not ask President Mary Robinson to dissolve Parliament and thus left Irish politics in turmoil.

Harry Whelehan, the former attorney general whose appointment as president of the High Court precipitated the government crisis, resigned a few hours later. Mr. Whelehan said he had been the victim of "unjust attacks." But he said he was stepping down because "the judiciary must at all times enjoy total and unquestioned public respect."

Mr. Reynolds ended the 22-month coalition after Labor's leader, Dick Spring, had refused to support him in a vote of confidence. Mr. Spring had attacked Mr. Reynolds for being arrogant and devious in his handling of a much-publicized case involving extradition of a Roman Catholic priest accused, and later convicted, in Northern Ireland, of child molestation.

Together, the two parties, with 99 seats, had ruled the 166-member Parliament with the largest majority, 37 votes, in the 74-year history of the state.

Dissolution of the Parliament would have permitted Mrs. Robinson to authorize a national election before Christmas. But Mr. Reynolds's decision not to ask for it meant that his and other parties were free to try to cobble together a new coalition without an election.

His action was widely considered a deft, if desperate, move that could lead to another Fianna Fail-Labor coalition. It put Mr. Spring, who was deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and whose attacks had forced Mr. Reynolds's resignation, again in the position of kingmaker.

He may now decide to have his party approve as prime minister whoever is chosen by Fianna Fail to replace Mr. Reynolds as party leader. Mr. Spring could also choose to enter a coalition with the largest opposition party, Fine Gael, and other, smaller parties, the Progressive Democrats and the Democratic Left. One of the factors that Mr. Spring and the leaders of the other parties will consider is the presumed public opposition to a new election in the weeks before Christmas.

Also, recent polls show that Labor would be likely to lose as many as 10 of its 32 seats in a new election. The polls, taken before Mr. Reynolds quit, have indicated that Fianna Fail, which has 67 seats, is getting stronger.

There was no certainty as to how long the politicians would take to resolve the confusion. There is no constitutional limit on how long they may take to try to form a new coalition government.

Mr. Reynolds is expected to resign on Saturday as party leader. The party is then expected to choose a new leader who would then attempt to become the head of another coalition with Labor.

The leading candidate for this is the 43-year-old finance minister, Bertie Ahern, a professional accountant who has represented a Dublin area since 1977 and has successfully mediated a number of labor disputes and strikes. This would seem to make him acceptable to the Labor Party.

But Labor will want to know how deeply Mr. Ahern was involved in Mr. Reynolds's handling of the extradition case, which has elicited public anger and anxiety that the

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## War on Kurds Strains Turks' Ties to Allies

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

ANKARA — As Turkey's war with Kurdish separatists has become ever more violent and uncompromising, the government has faced a predicament: the more it succeeds, by its own accounts, the more it loses the tolerance of the United States and other Western allies concerned about its increasingly harsh tactics.

Now, the rift is deeper than ever.

The Turkish military says that this year it has killed more than 3,000 guerrillas from the separatist Kurdistan Workers Party, more than in any other comparable period in a decade of fighting that has now claimed at least 13,000 lives, including several thousand civilians.

Backing its troops with helicopter gunships and warplanes made in the United States, it has deployed more than 220,000

soldiers — nearly half the army — in the biggest campaign of a war against guerrillas numbering fewer than 20,000. And it has embarked on an effort to deny the insurgents supplies and support as winter sets in, hoping to starve, freeze and hound them into defeat.

The price, though, has been an unusual restriction on American military aid to this NATO ally, reflecting worries in Washington and elsewhere in the West over the jailing of elected Kurdish legislators and over reports that military tactics include a campaign to depopulate Kurdish regions through the forced evacuation, and sometimes torching of hundreds of remote villages.

But the Turkish campaign is under way in a country that regards itself as a Western-looking democracy and, increasingly, the strains between those principles and

what the military views as the dictates of war have led to a kind of dual national identity.

In wealthy western Turkey, the land looks to Europe; in the hardscrabble east, it plays by the harsher rules of a region bordering Iran, Iraq and Syria.

And the cost of the war — estimates among Western diplomats range from \$7 billion a year up — is draining Turkey's debt-ridden economy so that spending on health and education have been cut.

Some 10 million to 12 million Kurds live in Turkey, mainly in the southeast. The basic issue in the war is the nature of the state founded by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk in 1923. With their Marxist ideology and separatist aspirations, the Kurdish guerrillas collide directly with the founding no-

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## Massacre in a Rwanda Village Shows Violence Was Organized

By Raymond Bonner

New York Times Service

NYAKIZU, Rwanda — The lush, green rolling hills are lifeless. Square, mud-wall houses are abandoned. No one is working in the terraced fields. The only sounds are the slight rustle of leaves and an occasional bird. It is the silence of death.

Many of the former inhabitants were Tutsi, slaughtered in April. Other now-empty houses belonged to the Hutu "killers," as a current resident, herself a Hutu, described them, or to the killers' relatives. They have not dared come back.

Before the killing began, more than 50,000 people lived in this commune in southern Rwanda, on the

border with Burundi. Now there are barely 4,000.

The testimony is that it was not random violence that seized this country in April — that the killings were planned, encouraged and commanded by government officials up to the highest levels.

Listening to villagers' accounts of the massacres, one begins to gain some understanding of why so many refugees are afraid to come back, and of why so many people are being picked up by soldiers and thrown in jail on suspicion of complicity in the genocide.

It was not just a few young toughs and uneducated peasants who killed. The guilty cut across the social and economic strata, and the Hutu who fled to Zaire

and Burundi are afraid that if they return, they will be killed in reprisal by the new Tutsi-dominated front that now runs the country.

In this community, a mob led by the mayor, encouraged by the president, assisted by soldiers, killed 4,000 to 5,000 people, the villagers said. Most of their remains are in mass graves; the dirt of the parish grounds is littered with bleached bits of human bones.

The people of Nyakizu say they first began to fear when they saw smoke from houses being burned on the hills to the north, and Tutsi from those areas started fleeing to Nyakizu for safety.

Residents, Hutu and Tutsi, went to the mayor to ask what could be done to prevent killing in Nyakizu. He

told them that the problems in other communes were being caused by the Interahamwe, the governing party's militia, and that they did not have to worry because those kinds of militants did not exist in his commune.

Then, on the evening of April 14, Mayor Lasdislas Ntaganzwa gathered some of his confidants in his office.

"The killing began the next morning," said Agate Mukabagabo, a teacher, sitting on the steps of the church where she had been baptized and where bur-

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## No More Votes Of Confidence On Italy Budget

Reuters

ROME — A top aide to Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi said Thursday that the government would not use more confidence votes to force the 1995 budget through the lower house of Parliament. "I absolutely exclude it," said Luigi Grillo, undersecretary in Mr. Berlusconi's office. The government used the measure three times this week to force pension reforms through the Chamber of Deputies, sparking an outcry from trade unions and raising tension within the coalition.

On Wednesday, Mr. Berlusconi's center-right government easily won two confidence votes called to halt attempts to water down its cost-cutting reforms.

The dispute over the budget and the use of confidence votes to ram legislation through Parliament is threatening to tear apart his ruling alliance with federalists and the extreme right.

Mr. Berlusconi said on Thursday a government collapse would be a disaster for Italy.

"What this country needs at this moment is a government that can lead it."

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Prime Minister Berlusconi during a press conference in Rome Thursday.

## Red Army Is Now History, So Germany Orders a Parole

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

BERLIN — The longest-held woman prisoner in Germany, an unrepentant veteran of the far-left Red Army Faction, was ordered released from prison Thursday.

Irmgard Möller, 47, had been serving a life sentence for her role in a 1972 bomb attack against a U.S. military headquarters in Heidelberg. Three American soldiers were killed.

A panel of judges in Lübeck, where Miss Möller has been imprisoned since 1980, ruled that she fulfilled legal stipulations permitting the early parole of long-term prisoners when no danger exists that they will return to crime.

The decision could hasten the release of seven other former Red Army Faction members who have been sentenced to life terms and have already served longer than the 15 years required before they can be paroled. Prosecutors in Heidelberg have one week to object to the court order.

Commentators suggested there would probably be no objection, and that Miss Möller would be freed around Dec. 1 unless outside pressures were brought to bear.

Such pressures could come from the United States. David Johnson, a State De-

partment spokesman in Washington, was asked about the case this month and replied that the United States opposed freeing terrorists who show no remorse. "We consider politically motivated attacks on noncombatants as terrorism, and not as a legitimate part of an armed struggle," as she is reported to have suggested, Mr. Johnson said.

During the 1970s and 1980s, the Red Army Faction waged a campaign of bombing and assassination. The last fatal attack was its 1991 murder of Detlev Karsten Rohwedder, who headed an agency charged with liquidating properties formerly owned by the East German government.

A year later, the group announced that it was forsaking violence.

The government has taken several tentative steps in response to the renunciation of violence, including releasing at least 11 imprisoned members of the group. But none of them had been sentenced for so serious a crime, or received so long a sentence, as the prisoner ordered released Thursday.

Miss Möller has for years been a martyr of the far left, and "Freedom for Irmgard Möller" is a familiar slogan on banners carried during leftist protests. Leading po-

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## More Heartening News: Cutting Cholesterol Can Save Lives, Too

By Gina Kolata

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the first time, a study has found that lowering cholesterol

not only reduces the risk of heart attack but also saves lives.

Until now, large studies of cholesterol-lowering drugs have shown that it can reduce deaths from heart attacks but not the overall death rate.

People who lowered their cholesterol levels with drugs died at higher rates of other causes, like cancer or violence or suicide. The connection was a mystery, but the numbers sparked a bitter debate over whether cholesterol lowering was worthwhile.

A new study in Scandinavia, scientists say, emphatically answers that question. The study involved 4,444 men and women

aged 35 to 70 with heart disease who had moderate to high cholesterol levels.

Half took a potent cholesterol-lowering drug, simvastatin, that cut their cholesterol levels by an average 35 percent. The others took a placebo. After following the participants for a median of 5.4 years, the researchers discovered that the death rate in the simvastatin group was 30 percent lower than that in the control group.

These results, coming after 20 years of futile efforts to show that cholesterol-lowering could save lives, is expected to resolve a debate that has divided scientists and confused the public. And it is expected to herald a new emphasis on the aggressive

treatment of high cholesterol levels in people at risk for heart attacks.

Although most doctors do not now prescribe cholesterol-lowering drugs even to those who have already had a heart attack, researchers agreed that will now change.

"This study will change medical practice," said Dr. Michael Brown, a Nobel laureate and a heart-disease researcher at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas.

Dr. Suzanne Opriel, the president of the American Heart Association and a cardiologist at the University of Alabama at Birmingham, said she had been a skeptic about cholesterol-lowering, but that the new results "changed my mind."

The investigators found that for every 100 people who took simvastatin, nine would have been expected to die of heart disease, but only four did.

And of the 19 who would have been expected to have bypass surgery or balloon angioplasty, only six required these procedures. And most important, the simvastatin group had no increase in deaths from other causes, like cancer.

The drug has few side effects.

The study, called the Scandinavian Simvastatin Survival Study, was sponsored by Merck & Co., the maker of simvastatin, and carried out independently at 94 clinical centers in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

### Kiosk

## Democrats Assail Gingrich Agenda

Democrats said Thursday that parts of Newt Gingrich's conservative agenda smack of political extremism, and they vowed to resist many of his proposals.

Representative David E. Bonior of Michigan, the House Democratic whip, said that Mr. Gingrich was pushing "an extreme agenda" for the first 100 days of the next Congress and that there would be no "rush to judgment" on it.

Counterattacking on another front, the senior U.S. trade official, Mickey Kantor, expressed his willingness to debate ratification of the global world trade accord with Ross Perot. (Page 5)

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Down	17.15	Down	0.39%
3828.05		114.31	
The Dollar		Previous Close	
DM	1.5825	DM	1.5506
Yen	1.5719	Yen	1.5735
FF	98.33	FF	98.355
FF	5.3345	FF	5.324

# One Russian Expert's View of Reforms: Wrong Turns Along the Right Path

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — One of Russia's most penetrating democratic voices, Yuri N. Afanasyev, has by his desk a bronze statue of Diogenes, lantern lifted, searching for a single honest man. It is an obvious analogy for these times of moral improvisation in Russia, when so many officials and businessmen are seeking personal advantage to the detriment of a still-weak public spirit.

A handsome man with a wrestler's blocky build, Mr. Afanasyev was one of the stars of Russia's period of *perestroika*, or reorganization. Now 60, a scholar of French history, he was a close colleague of Andrei D. Sakharov's and of other dissident intellectuals like Gavril K. Popov, a former mayor of Moscow.

Mr. Afanasyev began as a devout Communist and an editor of the party journal, *Kommunist*. But in 1988 he became a leader of *Memorial*, a movement demanding an honest account of Soviet history and especially of Stalin's atrocities.

By 1989, he was an admired deputy in the Soviet Congress, where he was a colleague of Boris N. Yeltsin's, now president of Russia. Mr. Afanasyev became a crucial voice in pushing the Soviet president at the time, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, toward a more radical break with the totalitarian, blood-drenched past.

But like Mr. Popov, Mr. Afanasyev has turned his back on politics. And it is not just because he has a new university, the Russian State University for the Humanities, to run, and a new, five-volume history

of Russia in this tumultuous, tawdry century to write and edit.

"Here in this country, at this time, politics is also a biological struggle, and I'm not prepared to enter it," he said. "The present-day structure of power, not just the president but as a whole, is very vulnerable from the moral point of view."

People who call themselves democrats came to power on a platform of fighting privilege and corruption, Mr. Afanasyev said. "But everything that sounded democratic then has been uprooted from their practical politics. And it may strike you as strange, but I find it immoral to work with them."

He said that the expanding presidency, weak central government and strong military-industrial, agricultural, bureaucratic and financial lobbies in Russia create a

structure that probably suits its society, but that it is still essentially pre-democratic.

"The basis for democracy in most countries is the middle classes, but we've never had them in Russia and don't have them now," he said. "So democracy here begins and ends in our own feelings and ideas, but it doesn't have roots in the social structure and economy. That's why it's so shaky and weak."

Five years ago, as the Communist Party was beginning to fracture, millions of people came out into the streets to demonstrate against party abuses or the KGB. "But it was a single moment, a special period that reflected feelings in the society that did not have roots in the economy of the country," Mr. Afanasyev said.

In today's Russia, the people who are middle-income are businessmen, crooks,

bankers or "bureaucrats who manage to grab a little" for themselves. "But socially, these people can't be the basis of a democracy," he said. "Those who represent the middle class in most countries — small shop owners, the intelligentsia and most white-collar workers — now earn little here and are disaffected."

That helps explain the difficulty the democrats have in forming parties that do not merely revolve around strong personalities. "The only real party now is the Communist Party," Mr. Afanasyev said, because it is supported by disappointed retirees and impoverished workers who have seen others grow unimaginably rich.

Mr. Afanasyev is generally gloomy about the implications of the present-day disorder, with academics struggling for dignity while street-smart traders get rich

trading goods on margin or speculating on currency movements.

He also worries about the weakness of the central government and about regional separatism, as well as about Western competition for Russia's future. Still, he is sure that Russia is moving in the right direction, despite its leaders.

"We will form a traditional middle class," he said. "We will become more like a normal country, even if there is a lot of ugliness on the way."

The two biggest achievements of the new Russia, he said, are a growing normalization of society, giving people a growing stake in government, and, "on a very profound level, the fact that people are really beginning to take responsibility for themselves and their own lives," instead of expecting everything from the state.

## Paris and Moscow to Press U.S. Over Shift on Bosnia Embargo

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — France and Russia warned the United States on Thursday that Washington's policy tilt toward Bosnia's Muslims was jeopardizing chances for an international settlement and encouraging a further escalation in fighting that could endanger United Nations peacekeepers and ignite a wider Balkan war.

Still angry at the Clinton administration's decision last week to stop enforcing an arms embargo against Bosnia, foreign ministers from France and Russia said they planned to meet by early December with their counterparts from the United States, Britain and Germany. France and Russia want to determine whether the five-nation contact group should persist in promoting a peace plan that would divide Bosnia

roughly in half between the Serbs and a Muslim-Croat federation.

France's foreign minister, Alain Juppé, speaking after talks with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev, said it was imperative to find out whether the United States still wanted to pursue a political solution backed by the United Nations or whether it wanted to move toward support for the Muslim campaign to reconquer territory lost by force to the Serbs over the last two years.

"This is a central question that needs to be debated and clarified now," Mr. Juppé said. He and Mr. Kozyrev said they would meet Friday with the British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, to discuss the impact of the American decision on their peacekeeping forces, which form the largest contingents in the UN humanitarian mission to deliver food and medicine to Bosnian civilians.

The decision last week by the United States to withdraw three ships and aerial reconnaissance planes from the enforcement of a blockade against arms deliveries was criticized by the European allies and Russia as a break with the effort to maintain an international consensus on brokering a peace settlement among Bosnia's warring Serbs, Muslims and Croats.

"If we start to favor one side over another, it will turn into an international disaster because it will lead to a greater regional war," a senior French official said. "If the Americans back the Muslims, the Russians will then help the Serbs, and pretty soon you will find the conflict can no longer be contained."

French military officials say they are convinced that the United States already has been "facilitating" the delivery of arms and uniforms to Bosnian government forces, that aerial intelligence has been passed by

Washington to Bosnia and that "civilian" American advisers not officially affiliated with the U.S. Army have been training the mostly Muslim soldiers.

However, the officials offered no concrete proof to back up their assertions, and the Clinton administration has repeatedly denied that it is breaking the arms embargo or training Bosnian troops.

French and British sources said Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher had sought to mollify the allies' criticism by telling Mr. Hurd and Mr. Juppé that the decision to stop enforcing the embargo was a shrewd political ploy that would have little practical effect on the ground while effectively undercutting congressional attempts to force a unilateral break with the arms embargo.

But the sources said Mr. Christopher had underestimated the psychological impact of the U.S. decision, which has shattered the fragile consensus within the contact group that had kept the major powers from choosing sides in the conflict.

The latest disagreement revealed the underlying tensions among those powers, which the allies say can be traced largely to the refusal of the United States to contribute any of its soldiers to the UN peacekeeping forces on the ground.

Bosnia's Serbs, who control nearly 70 percent of the country, have rejected the partition plan; the Muslim-Croat federation has accepted it. U.S. officials argue that only the threat of a military buildup by the previously outgunned Bosnian government forces will compel the Serbs to make peace.

### France Is Shrugged Off

The State Department rejected as "divisive" French criticism of the decision to stop enforcing the UN arms embargo on Bosnia, Reuters reported from Washington.

"We have told the French that their criticism is inaccurate and divisive," a spokesman for the department said. He added that "the actions we have taken let us abide by our own law," while remaining part of the alliance looking for ways to end the fighting.



Nice's ex-mayor, Jacques Médecin, arriving Thursday from Montevideo.

## French Prepare to Try Ex-Mayor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The former mayor of Nice, Jacques Médecin, who fled to Uruguay in 1990, arrived back in France on Thursday to face trial on corruption charges.

Mr. Médecin, 66, who was extradited, appeared relaxed as he stepped off his Air France flight at Charles de Gaulle International Airport.

Court officials said a public prosecutor would place him under investigation and send him to prison in Grenoble. Five counts of fraud, corruption and embezzlement are pending against him.

As the flight was coming to an end, the Air France pilot could not resist commenting on the most high-profile of his passengers: "Welcome to France, where we roll out the red carpet for crooks."

His words came over the loudspeaker of the Airbus A-340, where a section of the plane was curtained off for the flamboyant fugitive from the Riviera.

A red-faced Air France scrambled Thursday to put the right spin on the incident, saying the unidentified pilot was expressing his own opinion and not that of the company. The firm said it might reprimand the pilot and insisted that its cockpit crews were instructed to be discreet when dealing with passengers.

But Mr. Médecin's family was furious. His former wife, Claude Mailley-Médecin, backed by his daughter, Anne-Laure, announced she would sue the pilot for slander.

(Reuters, AFP)

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Blast Damages Lagos Airport Hall

LAGOS (AP) — A blast blew a hole in the ceiling of the Lagos international airport's arrival hall Thursday, the first anniversary of General Sani Abacha's seizure of power.

No injuries were reported, and the airport continued operations, said a brief report on state-run radio. It gave few details and did not say if the blast was caused by a bomb or believed related to the anniversary.

General Abacha took over in a bloodless coup on Nov. 17, 1993, ousting a military regime that was unable to control riots, strikes and protests that broke out after the annulment of presidential elections.

### Truce Urged as Afghans Get Vaccines

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — The United Nations appealed to the warring factions in Afghanistan on Thursday to observe an eight-day cease-fire as of Saturday so that the first round of a mass immunization campaign could be carried out.

Children will be vaccinated against measles and polio, and their mothers against tetanus, said Sofianos Mousouris, the UN secretary-general's personal representative. Vitamin-A supplements will be given to all children under 5 years of age in places having vaccine storage facilities. Two more stages of the immunizations will follow in April and May.

Mr. Mousouris said he had written assurances of cooperation from all Afghan political leaders.

### 39 Cubans in Panama Get U.S. Visas

PANAMA CITY (Reuters) — Thirty-nine Cuban refugees held at U.S. internment camps in Panama were flown to the United States on Thursday and granted U.S. visas, officials said.

The 18 men, 15 women and 6 orphaned children are part of an agreement allowing elderly, sick or orphaned Cuban refugees at the camps to enter the United States, U.S. military officials in Panama said.

The United States holds about 8,700 Cubans in camps run by the U.S. military near the Panama Canal. The refugees were part of the boat exodus of people from the Communist island nation last summer.

### Relatives of Ferry Victims Protest

STOCKHOLM (AP) — About 300 relatives of people who died in the Estonia ferry catastrophe Sept. 28 marched on Parliament on Thursday to demand the raising of the sunken vessel.

Of the 1,049 people believed on board, only 136 survived the tragedy. More than 800 bodies are believed trapped inside the vessel, which lies about 80 meters below the surface.

Also Thursday, the Swedish Navy started trying to salvage the front cargo door of the Estonia in hopes of finding more clues about the cause of the disaster. Salvagers had been planning the operation for days but were unable to carry it out because of bad weather.

### Ecuador Army Chief Dies in Crash

QUITO, Ecuador (Reuters) — The head of the Ecuadorian Army, General Miguel Irujo, died along with nine other officers when his helicopter crashed in the jungle, an army spokesman said.

Colonel Alberto Molina said eight people survived the accident, which occurred Wednesday night. "We don't have all of the details at this time, but we understand bad weather was the cause of the accident," Colonel Molina said. "We have recovered the body of General Irujo, and those injured are being flown to Quito."

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### 2 Sites Considered for Berlin Airport

BERLIN (AP) — Planners on Thursday recommended two sites for a major international airport to serve Berlin, where the German government and Parliament are to move before the end of the century.

A planning commission for Brandenburg state, which surrounds Berlin, rejected the expansion of Schoenefeld Airport, once the main airport for East Berlin when it was East Germany's capital, because too many people live nearby.

The two recommended sites are in lightly populated areas south of Berlin, a city of 3.5 million people. One site is at Spierburg, 37 kilometers (23 miles) from Berlin's center; the other at Jüterbog, 59 kilometers from the center. The decision is expected in mid-1995.

A national strike by Belgian public sector workers on Nov. 29 to protest against the government's privatization plan is expected to bring transportation and other services to a standstill, the union said Thursday.

More than 53,000 people have been killed on Chinese roads in the first 10 months of this year, an increase of 3.3 percent over last year, the Liberation Daily said Thursday. Climbers ascending Alaska's Mount McKinley, the highest peak in North America, will have to pay a \$150 fee next year, the U.S. National Park Service said Wednesday. Fees are not unusual at famous peaks. Nepalese officials charge at least \$50,000 per expedition to climb Mount Everest.

Sweden on Thursday canceled an agreement with Cuba that had allowed citizens of each country to travel to the other without visas.

(AFP)

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**Herald Tribune**

## Presidency Building Is Shelled in Sarajevo

By Chuck Sudetic  
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnian Serbs attacked the presidency building here with wire-guided missiles Thursday and bombarded a UN-designated "safe area" for the third day running.

Three wire-guided missiles and two bazooka-like shells were fired at the Bosnian presi-

dency building in central Sarajevo just before noon, wounding two persons. UN officials and local news reports said. Three projectiles exploded into the building, damaging offices and spraying broken glass and shrapnel onto a parking lot.

The attack outraged Bosnian leaders, who called for the United Nations to request retaliatory NATO air strikes. The action was sought under the terms of a February ultimatum that was supposed to have re-

moved all heavy weaponry from an exclusion zone of a 12.4-mile radius around the Bosnian capital, where more than 10,000 people died in 22 months of Serbian shelling and sniping.

"This attack must not go unpunished," Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic of Bosnia said Thursday night. But he said that retaliatory air action had been refused by the UN command, which told him that Serbian leaders had explained the attack by alleging that Bosnian

troops near the presidency had attacked Serbian positions first.

A United Nations military force spokesman, Major Kees Sol, said UN spotters did not report any outgoing Bosnian Army fire near the presidency before the attack.

UN officials have said the 82mm wire-guided missiles were not barred by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's heavy weapons ban. If so, Thursday's attack, the fourth of its kind in as many days in Sarajevo, clearly shows that the Serbian forces surrounding the Bosnian capital feel they have found a loophole in the ban that allows them to retaliate against civilians here for Bosnian military activity elsewhere.

Despite United Nations protests, Bosnian Serbian forces for the third straight day randomly shelled the northern Bosnian city of Tuzla.

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# THE AMERICAS / THE IMMIGRATION DEBATE



A couple in Barefoot Bay, near Sebastian, Florida, comforting each other amid the wreckage of their trailer.

## Storm Ravages Winter Crops in Florida

By Mireya Navarro  
New York Times Service

MIAMI — Heavy rains from a tropical storm have flooded tens of thousands of acres of farmland in Florida and destroyed a large part of its winter crop.

The storm, which earlier in the week left scores dead in Haiti, according to radio reports, swept slowly across southern and central Florida on Wednesday before it moved into the Atlantic Ocean. It gained strength and was upgraded to a hurricane Thursday morning, the National Hurricane Center said.

In Florida, at least four deaths have been reported as a result of the storm.

As state emergency officials began assessing the damage in 40 counties, Governor Lawton Chiles declared a state of emergency for the lower two-thirds of the Florida Peninsula.

Precise estimates of losses were not yet available but vegetable fields in Dade

County south of Miami appeared to have suffered some of the worst flooding and wind damage.

State and federal agriculture officials said virtually everything growing in the area, which provides most of the winter supply of fruits and vegetables for the Eastern seaboard, was lost.

They said consumers were likely to see some shortages of pepper, cucumbers, tomatoes and strawberries, and higher prices.

"If you live in New York City you're going to be paying more for your fruits and vegetables, and you're probably going to be getting them from California and Mexico," said David Holmes, director of the Extension Service in Dade County.

However, officials at the state's Emergency Operations Center in Tallahassee expressed relief.

"It could have been a lot worse," said Mike Rucker, a meteorologist and one of 70 state workers monitoring the storm.

With heavy rain and winds of up to 50 miles an hour, the center of the storm passed near the Florida Keys into the Gulf of Mexico on Tuesday, then turned back and came ashore Wednesday morning through the state's southwest coast by Naples. It had moved on a northeastern course across the center of the state and out into the Atlantic Ocean by Wednesday night.

In Haiti, radio reports said the death toll from the storm was continuing to rise, according to Reuters, but government officials stressed that the figures were estimates.

Radio Tropic said 350 people perished in the floods that followed the weekend's torrential rains, 250 of them in the southern port town of Jacmel. Reuters reported. Other stations gave similar estimates, but the government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide estimated the death toll at 100 to 125.

## Judge Blocks California Aliens Measure

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Saying it raised "serious" constitutional questions, a federal judge has temporarily restrained California officials from putting into effect key provisions of Proposition 187, the immigration-control measure overwhelmingly approved last week by the state's voters.

Judge William Matthew Byrne Jr. of U.S. District Court here found that the proposition, which would deny most government services to undocumented immigrants, might cause undue hardships and might preempt law enforcement powers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

"I find that there is a balance of hardship that tips in favor of the plaintiffs," Judge Byrne said at the end of a two-hour hearing that had been called to hear complaints about the proposition filed by civil rights and immigrant groups.

"There are serious questions," the judge added, "as to due-process violations, liberty interests and also property interests."

The proposition passed by a 3-to-2 margin at the end of an election campaign in which it emerged as the dominant issue. It would cut off schooling and nonemergency health care to undocumented immigrants and would require education and health officials to report to immigration authorities any person known or suspected not to have proper documents.

Immigration officials say California has more undocumented aliens than any other state, and California officials say that providing them government services costs taxpayers more than \$3 billion a year.

While Proposition 187 applies only to California, the impact of its debate and subsequent passage has been felt around the nation, particularly in Washington and in other states that have large numbers of undocumented immigrants.

Leaders of the proposition movement here say they will next try to force Congress to pass stricter immigration controls.

Civil rights groups have vowed to oppose any efforts to spread the Proposition 187 movement. They assert that not only is the measure unconstitutional

but also that the anti-immigrant tide in California stems mainly from problems of an economy that is weaker than that of most other states.

Judge Byrne's restraining order will run for 10 days. At the end of that period, the plaintiffs said they would begin legal proceedings to have the proposition permanently enjoined and then declared unconstitutional.

a fight that lawyers on both sides said could last for several years or more.

"When you win a temporary restraining order, you're well on your way to the bigger victory," said Stephen Yagman, one of the plaintiffs' lawyers. "The requirements for the first are much the same as the requirements for what follows. We've met the first."

Lawyers for the state argued in court on Wednesday that the proposition sought only to solve a problem that the federal government had neglected. They said after the hearing that while the restraining order was in effect, they would work to draw up plans to enforce the provisions of the proposition in case the restraining order was eventually lifted.

## Republicans Won't Convene in N.Y.

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — San Diego emerged as the front-runner to hold the 1996 Republican convention after New York was dropped from consideration to punish the city's Republican mayor for supporting a Democrat for governor.

Party sources say San Diego, New Orleans and San Antonio are the remaining cities in the hunt for the August 1996 event — and the millions of dollars it will bring in business to the best city. Democrats have already selected Chicago for their 1996 convention.

Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani threw his political support to Governor Mario M. Cuomo's unsuccessful re-election bid in Nov. 8 elections.

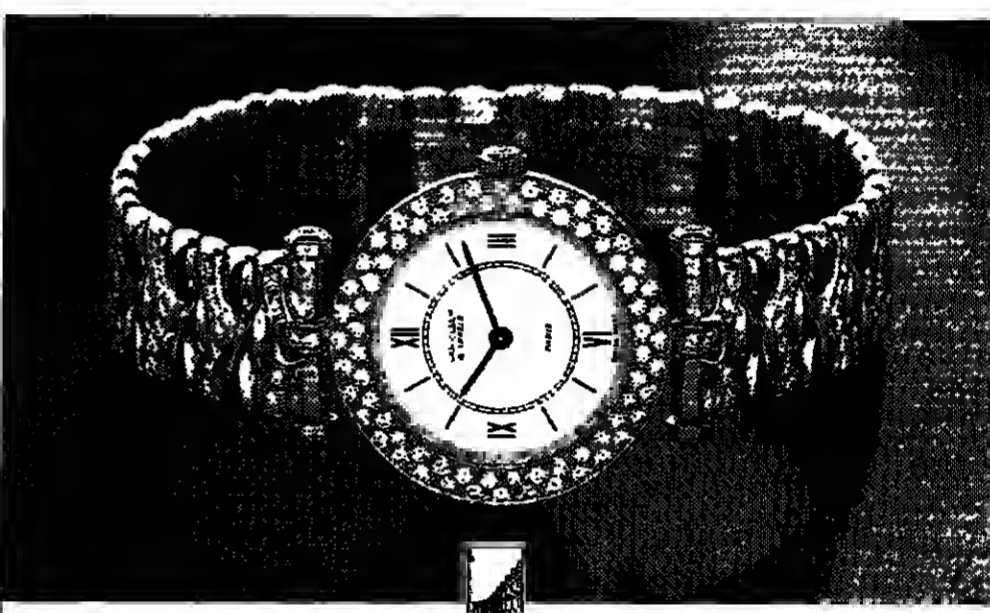
Republican party sources said San Diego was the favorite because Republicans would like to hold the convention in California, which carries

the most electoral votes of any state in presidential elections.

It is not, however, a certainty. San Diego's hall is smaller than the Republicans prefer, and some logistical arrangements still need to be tested. The halls in New Orleans and San Antonio are large enough, but other factors work against those cities.

San Antonio is short of hotel rooms, so many delegates would face long bus rides from outlying areas. And the Republicans held their 1988 convention in New Orleans and many would like to go elsewhere. If a deal cannot be struck with San Diego, however, the party sources said, New Orleans was the probable fallback.

New York was not among the initial bidders for the 1996 convention. But after his victory in the 1993 mayoral race, Mr. Giuliani persuaded the party to consider his city.



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## Away From Politics

- Twenty people have died since a drug for chronic asthma came on the market in April, many of them apparently because they mistakenly believed the drug would immediately relieve their breathing problems. The drug, Serevent, or salmeterol xinafoate, is effective at preventing asthma attacks, experts agree. But it does not treat severe attacks, because it takes at least 30 minutes to begin working.
- The judge in the O.J. Simpson trial expressed regret for granting a heavily hyped, five-part television interview. Judge Lance A. Ito said he would not have done the interview if he had known it would turn into such a heavily promoted, long-running affair.

- An air force judge recommended that charges of dereliction of duty be dismissed against three radar plane officers implicated in the shooting down of two army helicopters over northern Iraq in April. The judge recommended that the charges stand against the senior director of the crew, Captain Jim Wang.

- Cigarette smoking among American adults has fallen to its lowest level since 1941, according to a survey by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The study found per capita consumption at 2,493 this year, down from a peak of 4,345 cigarettes per capita in 1962.

- A court has rejected an attempt to keep a statue of Quetzalcoatl, the ancient Aztec god, from being unveiled by San Jose, California. The court ruled against six

people who claimed that the 8-foot (2.4-meter) statue violated the First Amendment ban on government establishment of religion.

- Jeremiah W. Pearson, who has headed the space shuttle program for 2½ years, will resign to take on "new challenges and opportunities." His successor as associate administrator for the NASA's Office of Space Flight will be J. Wayne Little, NASA's chief engineer.

- An 86-year-old woman spent nearly 90 minutes in a morgue refrigerator after a coroner in Albany, New York, mistakenly pronounced her dead. Mildred Clark had been found unconscious in her apartment. A morgue supervisor heard breathing from inside the body bag. She was in critical condition. AP, NYT, Reuters

## Gunman Charged With Trying to Kill President

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A federal grand jury Thursday charged a Colorado man with attempting to assassinate President Bill Clinton by shooting at the White House with an assault rifle.

Francisco Martin Duran was charged with 11 counts, including one of attempting to murder the president, during the Oct. 29 attack.

Mr. Duran, 26, of Colorado Springs, earlier had been charged with several other felonies in connection with the shooting.

The indictment returned before U.S. Magistrate Deborah Robinson included one count of trying to kill the president, four counts of assaulting Secret Service officers and two counts of possession of a firearm by a convicted felon.

An attempted presidential assassination charge carries a maximum term of life in prison upon conviction.

At the time of the Oct. 29 shooting, Mr. Clinton was inside the White House but never in any danger, law enforcement officials have said. Under the law, prosecutors would not have to show that Mr. Duran had actually endangered the president, but only that he had intended to.

Soon after his arrest, prosecutors charged Mr. Duran with destruction of federal property, possession of a firearm by a convicted felon, assaulting a federal officer and using a firearm in a crime of violence. If convicted of those charges, he would face a maximum prison term of 40 years.

Eric H. Holder Jr., the U.S. attorney in Washington, had left the possibility open that Mr. Duran might be charged with an attempt on Mr. Clinton's life, and information has emerged since the incident that suggests that Mr. Duran, a dishonorably discharged Army

medic, had contemplated an assassination that would have ended with his own death.

Friends in Colorado Springs, where Mr. Duran lived, said that before the shooting he had talked about going to Washington to "take out" the president.

Afterward, the authorities recovered papers from Mr. Duran's pickup truck that men-

tioned killing the president and discussed the distribution of Mr. Duran's possessions after his death.

Some investigators said the case for charging Mr. Duran with attempted assassination was thin because his actions had seemed irrational and uncoordinated. Videotapes made by passers-by and witness reports

seemed to indicate that Mr. Duran had fired randomly as he moved along a sidewalk and shot through the fence, which is about 50 yards from the White House.

He fired 27 shots, some of which struck the front pillars and a bulletproof upstairs window and shattered a press room window made of ordinary glass.



## REQUEST FOR BUSINESS PROCESS REENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

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The requirement for pre-qualification of the Consultants and the details of proposal submission are contained in our "Terms of Reference" which interested parties may now purchase at a cost of Baht 10,000 obtainable from the office of Vice President Corporate Planning, Thai Airways International Public Company Limited, 89 Vibhavadi Rangsit Road, Bangkok 10900. The deadline for submission of the firm proposal will be on or before January 16, 1995 at 17:00 hours Bangkok time.

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# Israel-PLO Peace Bid Is Being Undermined by Mistrust

By Clyde Haberman

**JERUSALEM** — Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization are struggling to keep their peace talks alive against a backdrop of growing mistrust and acrimony.

Almost every day lately, one side has accused the other of showing bad faith or violating the "declaration of principles" that they signed at the White House in September 1993.

It happened again Thursday. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was quoted by the Israeli press as warning that he would not agree to Palestinian elections until the PLO kept an unfulfilled promise to revoke portions of its charter calling for Israel's destruction.

In turn, a senior Palestinian negotiator, Saeb Erekat, accused Mr. Rabin of looking for excuses to back out of a commitment to redeploy Israeli forces in the territories as a prelude to elections. It was hardly an isolated dispute.

The two sides also fought over a ceremony for new Palestinian security agents held on Tuesday in the West Bank town of Jericho. A videotape

showed participants shouting out claims to cities like Haifa and Ashdod, well inside Israel.

This was a gross violation of the 1993 declaration, the officials charged. Palestinians said the participants were chanting old slogans for want

## NEWS ANALYSIS

of new ones, and accused Israel of exaggerating the incident.

Such episodes show how much both sides remain guided by enmity despite the high expectations generated at the White House 14 months ago.

Besides outlining the shape of the Palestinian autonomy now in force in the Gaza Strip and Jericho, that agreement was supposed to set the two enemies on a new course of mutual confidence and respect. Instead, hostility repeatedly surfaces.

On both sides, leaders say they are committed to negotiations that are to resume last this month on expanding Palestinian self-rule be-

yond Gaza and the Jericho enclave to the entire West Bank. They have already transferred certain powers to the West Bank from the Israeli military government to the Palestinian Authority led by Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman.

Education was handed over on Sept. 1, and tourism and welfare this week. Taxation and health are next, supposedly within two weeks.

But the core of the coming talks are plans for Palestinian elections throughout the territories and a companion withdrawal of Israeli forces from West Bank cities and towns.

The issues became more complicated when Mr. Rabin told Israeli reporters, while flying on Wednesday to Los Angeles, that he would not let the elections to PLO revocation of the Israeli-negotiating clauses in his charter. Mr. Arafat promised to annul those clauses when he and Mr. Rabin exchanged letters recognizing each other on Sept. 9, 1993, four days before the White House ceremony.

But the chairman has yet to follow through on his pledge. His argument is that he does not have enough

supporting votes in the PLO's self-styled legislature, the Palestinian National Council, and there is evidence for that. Since his triumphant return to Gaza in July, he has got progressively weaker, a point acknowledged by Israeli officials.

Now, after months of publicly sympathizing with Mr. Arafat for his troubles, Israel is saying: No more excuses — change the charter.

"We're tired to hear that Yasser Arafat is weak," Economics Minister Shimon Shetret said. "He signed an agreement. It's time that he finds a way to get everything done."

That is what the Israeli opposition has said for months, but Mr. Rabin ignored it. Why he suddenly has changed his mind — and how resolute he intends to be — is not clear. But Israeli newspapers said he was angered by yet another incident this week, in which Mr. Arafat, at a ceremony in Gaza, referred to a 1974 decision by the Palestinian National Council to establish a Palestinian authority "on any lands the Israeli enemy withdrew from."

He amended "the Israeli enemy" to "the Israelis." But the damage was done.

# Suicide Aid Is Banned At Catholic Hospitals

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — Euthanasia and assisted suicide must never be allowed at the 1,200 Roman Catholic hospitals and other facilities that make up the largest private health care system in the United States, American bishops said Thursday. A week after Oregon voters approved physician-assisted suicide, the bishops said the practice could never be morally acceptable and told Catholic institutions not to honor directives that violate the church's moral teaching.

At the same time, in staking out a Catholic position on the issue, the bishops said doctors may give pain medication to terminally ill people even if that indirectly hastens their deaths. And they said patients have the right to forego extraordinary means for extending life. But, they said, "suicide and euthanasia are never morally acceptable options."

"In cases of considerable moral complexity, the directives reflect the church's teaching while preserving the legitimate freedom which the church provides," Bishop Alfred C. Hughes, chairman of the Doctrine Committee, told the bishops on the final day of their annual meeting.

# Timorese Reject U.S. Passage to Asylum

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**JAKARTA** — The U.S. Embassy offered Thursday to help find asylum abroad for East Timorese dissidents occupying a section of the embassy grounds, but the protesters remained defiant.

A U.S. Embassy spokeswoman, Pamela Smith, said the embassy had offered the protesters help in leaving for Portugal, which has offered to take them in.

The protesters said they did not plan to leave the embassy grounds until there were talks on the release of the Timorese resistance leader, José Xanana Gusmão. Mr. Gusmão, cap-

tured by Indonesian soldiers in 1992, is serving a 17-year sentence in a Jakarta prison.

The protesters scaled a fence Saturday to enter the compound and originally demanded to see the U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, who was then in Jakarta with President Bill Clinton to attend a meeting of the 18-nation Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

There is significant opposition among native Timorese to Jakarta's rule over East Timor, which was a Portuguese colony before Indonesia intervened in a civil war there in 1975 and annexed it the next year.

Mr. Clinton, who left Indonesia on Wednesday, raised American concerns about East Timor, as well as other human rights issues, in separate discussions with President Suharto. "We appreciate Clinton's statement that Timorese rights have to be recognized," said Domingus Sarmiento Alves, the spokesman for the protesters. "But we need not just words but deeds to solve the problem."

He said they had not been given a deadline to leave the grounds.

Officials in East Timor have vowed to find those responsible for protests carried out in Dili, the provincial capital, the weekend before the summit meeting.

"They burned shops, cars and stoned other vehicles," the governor of East Timor, Abilio Soares, said Wednesday. "Any one found committing criminal activity will be punished in accordance with the law."

The police said about 80 people had been detained since the protests began, but they denied accusations made by students and residents that they had been beaten. (AP, Reuters)

# SONY: Japanese Company Admits Losses Caused by Foray Into Hollywood

Continued from Page 1

production companies. That was one reason why Sony's announcement on Thursday sent a grim message to the financial markets and left many analysts discouraged.

The announcement was made after the Tokyo Stock Exchange had closed on Thursday. But in New York, where Sony is traded in the form of American Depository Receipts, the stock fell \$3.625, to \$54.875.

Several analysts said they felt they had been misled by Sony for giving no hint of the dire condition of its movie studios before dropping its bomb.

"It seems like a realistic step, but I found the way it was handled highly irritating," said Joseph Osha, an analyst here with Baring Securities Ltd. "The real problem was that even after all this they didn't articulate a clear vision for the movie business."

Standard & Poor's Corp. said it was considering lowering the rating on \$7 billion worth of bonds issued by Sony. It said the write-off "raises questions as to the

severity of the problems of the picture segment and calls for a reassessment of Sony's overall business profile and long-term strategies."

Sony also reported Thursday that, in the three months to Sept. 30, it enjoyed a 3.7 percent increase in sales from the year earlier, to \$9.93 billion. Its music and electronics businesses produced positive results, Sony said, but the huge losses from movies produced a net loss of \$3.2 billion during the period.

Several analysts said that the biggest problem for Sony, and many of the other Japanese companies with big U.S. investments, was that it was ultimately unable to manage its acquisitions. "The purchase itself was not necessarily a mistake, but they didn't know how to run it properly," said Yoshiharu Izumi, an analyst here with UBS Securities.

The difficulties began almost from the moment Sony made its controversial purchase. Shortly after, it hired two successful film producers, Jon Peters and Peter Guber, to run the studios.

Legal disputes over their contracts with

rival companies forced Sony to pay an estimated \$700 million for their services. Despite the cost, Mr. Peters left not long afterward, and Mr. Guber departed last month with the studios widely understood to be in trouble.

Sony had invested several billion dollars bringing in more executives, paying a handful to leave, rebuilding some of the studio properties and introducing new technologies. Even so, the company has suffered a string of box office disappointments recently, including "Last Action Hero," "I'll Do Anything," "Lost in Yonkers" and "Wolf."

Sony has reportedly held discussions with several other large entertainment and media companies, including Tele-Communications Inc., about selling a big interest in its Hollywood studios as a way of bringing in fresh capital, finding able management and sharing the risks of filmmaking. None of those talks have been successful. But Sony said Thursday that the studios would require "significant additional investment" before producing reasonable profits.

# KURDS: War on Separatists Strains Turkey's Relations With Allies

Continued from Page 1

tion of Turkey as a land unified by language, faith and national identity.

It is only in the last few years that the government has acknowledged what President Suleyman Demirel called a "Kurdish reality." Any concession toward Kurdish ethnicity, like the use of the Kurdish language in broadcasting or education, meets with strong political and military opposition as an erosion of Atatürk's notion of the state.

"This trial is not about us; it is about the Kurdish identity and the Kurdish problem," said Hatip Dicle, one of eight elected Kurdish members of Parliament arrested this year on treason charges and accused of being a front for the Kurdish Workers Party, known as the PKK. Mr. Dicle was speaking at his trial, which is still under way.

The move against the legislators, including the banning of their political party, the Kurdish Democratic Party, reflects the government's urge to deny the separatists any political legitimacy. But the clampdown has taken its toll among Turkey's Western allies.

In September, the U.S. Congress suspended one-tenth of Turkey's military aid, some \$38 million and ordered the State Department to investigate Turkey's record both on human rights and the Cyprus problem.

The campaign in the southeast, now centered on the snowy, mountainous uplands of Tunceli province, has increased Western fears that basic human rights are being ignored.

"In Tunceli, it is the state that is evacuating, burning villages," Human Rights Minister Azmet Koyuoglu said in a newspaper interview last month. "Acts of terrorism in other regions are done by the PKK. In Tunceli, it is state terrorism." In all, he said, 600 villages and 790 hamlets had been evacuated.

While he revised his views under pressure from the authorities, his words found much resonance among the thousands of villagers who have been forced out of their villages by troops.

Prime Minister Tansu Ciller says that when villages are burned, it is the work of guerrillas dressed as government troops.

"The state does not burn villages," she told members of her True Path Party last month, arguing that since the local authorities in the southeast had authority to "evacuate" villages, there "is no need to clear these villages by burning them."

Such is the military's domination of Turkish policy that the local military commander would not allow Deputy Prime Minister Murat Karayalcin to visit the area to look into reports that villages were burned last month.

The Kurdish Workers Party itself has a reputation for brutality, and many Western governments say it is a terrorist group. Diplomats and human rights groups say the insurgents have killed villagers and burned down their homes to punish them for agreeing to take up arms for the government as village guards.

For several years now, as winter approached, Turkish officials have said that they were finally close to crushing the guerrillas. Then, in the spring, the war restarted. The current military campaign is intended to break the cycle.

# RWANDA: Massacre of Tutsi in Village Shows Violence Was Organized

Continued from Page 1

dreds were massacred. Villagers recalled that a mob of about 200 people had approached the village from the south. Four national policemen and several local policemen, who were armed with grenades and rifles, provided security for the mob, the villagers said.

The mob was led by Mayor Ntaganzwa, who was in a truck, the villagers said. They said they had also recognized a school superintendent, the principal of the artisan's school, several teachers and some university students in the mob.

The mayor told Tutsi who had gathered for safety on the parish grounds that they had nothing to worry about, that they should even put down their staffs. The men did. The police began shooting.

The mob had axes, stones, bows and arrows, and spears. They began killing Tutsi wherever they found them — at the

parish, in their homes, in the fields, in schools.

"They were just like bureaucrats," Mrs. Mukarubana said. "They started every morning at seven and quit at five."

Because she is Hutu, she was spared. But her sister, Cecile Mukarubana, was married to a Tutsi. He was killed. So were Mrs. Mukarubana's two sons, a 22-year-old seminary student and a 15-year-old high school student, because children take the identity of their father.

At the end of each day's killing, the killers would return to their homes in the hills, singing as they went, carrying booty they had plundered.

The villagers said several officials tried to stop the massacre. The mayor handed them over to the mob and they were killed, including the deputy mayor, the commune's treasurer, and the director of an adult education program. They were Hutu.



Gerry Adams, the Sinn Féin leader, flanked by Tony Benn, the longtime Labor member of Parliament, in London on Thursday. Mr. Adams said his party, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, was "absolutely committed" to the peace process in Ulster.

# Berlin Sentences '80s Superspy

By Rick Atkinson

Washington Post Service

**BERLIN** — Rainer Rupp, who for more than a decade passed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's most sensitive military secrets to the Soviet bloc, was convicted Thursday of treason and sentenced to 12 years in prison.

Mr. Rupp's British-born wife, Ann-Christine Rupp, who had helped her husband collect and photograph top-secret doc-

uments in the early years of his espionage career, also was found guilty. She received a 22-month suspended jail term from a court in Düsseldorf.

Mr. Rupp, known to his East German handlers by the code name Topex, expressed remorse after his sentencing.

"I realize now that what I did was more wrong than I had been ready to admit," said Mr. Rupp. "I did wrong, and I'm prepared to pay for it."

The sentence for Mrs. Rupp, 46, was in line with the punishment recommended by the federal prosecutor. She has been free on bail and caring for the couple's three young children at their home in Western Germany.

The prosecutor had recommended a 15-year sentence for Mr. Rupp, who allegedly was viewed by East Berlin and Moscow as "the Warsaw Pact's permanent representative in NATO."

# PAROLE: Leftist Ordered Freed ITALY: No More Votes

Continued from Page 1

litical and religious figures have also urged her release, as has the warden of her jail in Lübeck.

Although she has refused to describe her precise role, Miss Möller was convicted of driving one of two automobiles that exploded outside the Heidelberg base.

A Red Army Faction statement after the attack claimed that bombings of American bases were acts "against mass murder in Vietnam." Miss Möller, then 25, was arrested two months later.

For several years she was kept in close confinement, allowed no news of the outside world, no visits and no contact with other prisoners. More recently, she has lived with three other Red Army Faction prisoners in relatively comfortable conditions.

She is reportedly unwell, suffering heart and skin ailments as well as various effects of the 12 hunger strikes she has undertaken during her 22 years in prison. In occasional interviews and statements, Miss Möller has refused to apologize for her

act and has asserted, "The armed struggle was legitimate."

She has refused to submit to psychological tests that might have sped her release, saying the tests were based on the assumption that "anyone who dares to attack or resist must naturally be sick." Her celebrity in some circles stems not only from her terrorist credentials and the length of her jail term, but also from the fact that she is the only survivor of the "death night" in 1977 when three imprisoned Red Army Faction leaders died.

An official investigation determined that the three had committed suicide. Red Army Faction supporters maintain that they were murdered. Miss Möller, who survived the "death night" despite deep chest wounds, has denied the wounds were self-inflicted.

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ment is a government and it would be a disaster if the government were to fall," he told reporters.

"There will only be early elections if the government is not in a position to govern, but that is the exact opposite of what I want," he said.

The prime minister spoke as his Northern League partners and the opposition joined forces in Parliament to defeat a key government reform to cut the cost of Italy's hugely indebted pensions system.

Next year's austerity budget, designed to reduce the budget deficit by 48 trillion lire (\$30 billion), has brought labor-government relations to their lowest point for more than a decade.

Tens of thousands of workers demonstrated against its effects on pensions and health spending on Thursday, including 10,000 in the northern city of Turin and an estimated 20,000 in Florence, where protesters occupied the main railroad station.

# IRELAND: Reynolds Quits

Continued from Page 1

government's failure to act on the extradition of the priest, Father Brendan Smyth, left an accused child molester at large in Ireland for seven months.

Eventually, Father Smyth surrendered voluntarily and was convicted and sentenced in June to four years in a Northern Ireland prison.

The handling of the case by Mr. Whelehan, Mr. Reynolds's attorney general, led to the prime minister's downfall. At a cabinet meeting Friday, Mr. Reynolds forced the nomination of Mr. Whelehan to the presidency of the High Court, the country's second highest judicial post. Labor ministers walked out of the meeting in protest.

The appointment put Mr. Whelehan beyond the power of Parliament to question him, which Labor had demanded.

Labor claimed that Mr. Whelehan was negligent in not processing the extradition. Charges that the Catholic hierarchy, tried to influence his judgment, to protect the church's image, were denied on Wednesday by Cardinal Cahal Daly, the Primate of Ireland.

On Tuesday, Mr. Reynolds said the attorney general was blameless, then changed his opinion, saying that Mr. Whelehan had been at fault.

# Kohl Keeps Stahwarts of His Cabinet

Reuters

**BONN** — Chancellor Helmut Kohl appointed a cabinet Thursday to serve during his fourth term, leaving major portfolios unchanged and naming a 28-year-old East German as Bonn's youngest-ever minister.

The key pillars of his center-right coalition, Finance Minister Theo Waigel and Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, retained their posts after the Oct. 16 general election that slashed Mr. Kohl's once-large majority to only 10 seats.

Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt also kept his seat despite criticism of his record from his own Free Democratic Party and Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats, the biggest partner in the 12-year-old coalition.

Two new faces were among the 16 ministers who took their oaths of office in Parliament on Thursday, two days after Mr. Kohl was formally re-appointed chancellor by the lower house.

Claudia Nolte, 28, an East German, was named to head the Ministry for Family, Seniors, Women and Youth issues; it was the only real surprise from Mr. Kohl after a month of negotiations within his coalition. Mr. Kohl said he chose her because of her reputation as a dynamic organizer and because he wanted more women and more East Germans in the cabinet.

The Christian Democratic Union's parliamentary whip Jürgen Rüttgers, 43, was named to head a ministry merging the old portfolios for education and research.

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Anguilla (dedicated phone)	00-1-800-346-4443	Czech Republic	0048-007-187	Japan (Korean) (English) +	0066-55-877	Philippines (ETP stations only)	100-01
Antigua (pay phone)	1-800-346-4443	Denmark	0045-007-187	Japan (Japanese)	0066-55-888	Philippines (PhilCom)	100-01
Argentina	001-800-777-1111	Dominican Republic	1-800-751-7877	Korea	0082-12	Philippines (PDT)	100-16
Australia	08-00-011-10	Ecuador	171	Korea (Dongcun)	0082-12	Poland	0048-000-115
Australia (Payphone)	08-00-011-10	El Salvador	00503-225-4777	Korea (KTC) +	0082-12	Portugal	00351-21-477
Australia (Payphone)	08-00-011-10	France	0033-1	Korea (KTC) +	0082-12	Portugal	00351-21-477
Austria	0043-1-477-4000	Germany	0049-30-100-3	Korea (KTC) +	0082-12	Romania	0040-11-477
Bahamas	00869-299-0111	Hungary	0036-1-477-4000	Korea (KTC) +	0082-12	Russia (all other) +	007-413
Bahamas	00869-299-0111	Iceland	00354-1-477-4000	Korea (KTC) +	0082-12	Saint Vincent	00868-111-1
Belgium	0032-2-77-4000	India	0091-11-477-4000	Korea (KTC) +	0082-12	Spain	0034-91-477
Belize	00501-10014	Indonesia	0062-21-477-4000	Korea (KTC) +	0082-12	Switzerland	0041-1-477
Bermuda	00441-233-0077	Italy	0039-6-477-4000	Korea (KTC) +	0082-12	Sweden	0046-8-477
Bolivia	00591-2-477-4000	Japan	0081-3-477-4000	Korea (KTC) +	0082-12	Switzerland	0041-1-477
Brazil	0055-11-477-4000	Japan (Korean)	0066-55-877	Korea (KTC) +	0082-12	Switzerland	0041-1-477
British Virgin Is.	0084-1-477-4000	Japan (Japanese)	0066-55-888	Korea (KTC) +	0082-12	Switzerland	0041-1-477
Bulgaria	00359-1-477-4000	Japan (Korean)	0066-55-877	Korea (KTC) +	0082-12	Switzerland	0041-1-477
Canada	001-800-777-1111	Japan (Japanese)	0066-55-888	Korea (KTC) +	0082-12	Switzerland	0041-1-477
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Colombia (Spanish)	0057-1-477-4000	Japan (Korean)	0066-55-877	Korea (KTC) +	0082-12	Switzerland	0041-1-477
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## ★POLITICAL NOTES★

### Wanted: A Home for an Ex-Governor

ALBANY, New York — It has come to this for Governor Mario Cuomo. "Governor Jim Florio called me yesterday," Mr. Cuomo explained to a radio interviewer, referring to the former New Jersey governor who was voted out of office in 1993. "He says, 'So Mario, what's to be here?' I said I think I'm going to have a legacy, Jan. 1, I don't have a place to live. I don't have a job. I'm going to be the first homeless, unemployed, former 12-year governor in the history of the state. By Jan. 9, I can picture myself all huddled, freezing on a cold pavement, you know, chilling my tush, telling some guy with a seven-day growth of beard, 'I don't want to go to your lousy shelter.'"

Mr. Cuomo was joking, of course. But 10 days after his defeat by Governor-elect George Pataki, Mr. Cuomo still has not announced where he will live or how he will earn a living once he leaves office. (NYT)

### The End of a Cottage Industry?

WASHINGTON — Once the Republicans take control of the purse strings, federal agencies may find it difficult, if not impossible, to continue paying outsiders to come in and give diversity training sessions to workers. Ethnic and cultural diversity training has become a cottage industry here. Both old-line training companies and new outfits have developed programs few agencies feel equipped to handle, but because the programs have been mandated by the White House, agencies must find ways to pay for them.

Conversations with many workers indicated their evaluations of the training sessions range from excellent to the absurd. The Federal Aviation Administration paid big bucks to a company to conduct workshops for 4,000 employees in the Midwest. At one of the workshops, male employees were forced to run a gauntlet of women. One participant said the women were told to "show the men what it was like at Tailhook," the navy convention in Las Vegas where several female officers said they were manhandled. (WP)

### Watch It! Guam Is No Laughing Matter

WASHINGTON — It's bad enough for President Bill Clinton that he lost Congress and his own re-election is looking shaky. Now comes word that 150,000 Guamanians are upset at the administration as well, thanks to the national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, and the National Economic Council boss, Robert E. Rubin.

The two met with reporters last week to talk about the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation meeting that Mr. Clinton attended this week. A reporter asked about the possibility that Guam, a U.S. territory, might be admitted to the 18-member group. Mr. Lake and Mr. Rubin, according to an account in the Pacific Daily News, laughed heartily.

Guam's Republican governor, Joseph F. Ada, fired off an angry letter to Mr. Clinton demanding that Mr. Lake and Mr. Rubin be fired unless both apologized. Demonstrators blocked roads leading to the U.S. Navy base in Guam.

A Guam delegate, Robert A. Underwood, who is a Democrat, said he called Mr. Lake in Jakarta on Monday to tell him of the seriousness of the situation. An hour later the White House sent over a letter from Mr. Lake and Mr. Rubin calling the matter "what appears to be an unfortunate misunderstanding." (WP)

### Quote/Unquote

Senator Thad Cochran, Republican of Mississippi, on the legislative agenda being prepared by Republican Senators: "We're here to let you know that we are beginning to work to coordinate the development of that agenda, and we're trying to rise to the challenge of making sure that the people get what they voted for in the elections." (AP)

# Senate Sage, Now Home, Tolls Demise of 2-Party System

By Sam Howe Verhovek

New York Times Service

NORMAN, Oklahoma — Senator David L. Boren of Oklahoma is one of dozens of Democrats leaving Congress. In his case, however, the verdict came not from disgruntled voters, but from a disgruntled David Boren.

As he officially retires this week, with more than two years left in his Senate term, to become president of the University of Oklahoma, Mr. Boren, a conservative Democrat, is already using his new academic perch to offer a bleak assessment of the prospects for two-party government in the United States' near future. In fact, he predicts that Americans are likely to elect an independent presidential candidate within a decade.

"The real anger in this country comes from the center," Mr. Boren said in an interview here. "The people in the center are disenfranchised, and they're feeling more and more cut off from

both parties as they become more extreme," he said.

"I think this is the beginning of a period of great political turmoil in the country, not the end of it," added Mr. Boren, who served 16 years in the Senate and who, either through prescience or disloyalty, or both, warned as early as a year and a half ago of the debacle that would befall his party in the midterm election this year.

The Democrats ignored his warning, and last week the Republicans seized control of both the Senate and the House.

Here in Oklahoma, a 5-to-3 Democratic edge in the state's congressional delegation turned overnight to a 7-to-1 margin for the Republicans.

But Mr. Boren takes issue with analysts who say the election marked a shift in the electorate to Republicans. Rather, he calls it a potential last desperate fling with the traditional two-party system.

"I think there's a great likelihood that there

will be a centrist independent political movement in this country," he said.

"I think there's a great likelihood that there will probably be a centrist independent president in this country in the next 10 years."

Coming from a Democrat who has occasionally been an important voice in his party in Washington, Mr. Boren's comments about the Democrats' future were strikingly harsh, as was his assessment of President Bill Clinton, who he said should give "serious consideration" to stepping aside and letting another Democrat have the nomination in 1996 if his public standing did not improve.

Mr. Boren opposed Mr. Clinton vociferously in last year's battle over the budget, and his opposition earned him the enmity of the White House. The senator complained that the fiscal proposals included more taxes and fewer spending cuts than the American people wanted, and maintained that it was Mr. Clinton who was

betraying moderate Democratic principles.

"He missed the opportunity to really be a New Democrat, to chart a centrist, Democratic course," Mr. Boren said. "And the difficulty for him now is that if he becomes more bipartisan or moderate, he's still going to have a very hard time convincing the American people that's who he really is. They'll just say, 'Well, he had to look at the election results.'"

The 53-year-old senator said he had made a long-term commitment to the university here that he was as eager to fulfill as he was frustrated by his final years in Washington.

"I decided at the end of the day," he said, "if I put in a 12-hour day as president of the University of Oklahoma, I would feel I had done something more constructive, more effective, more important to the country, really, in terms of results, than if I had put in 12 hours a day mainly arguing, not solving problems, but mainly arguing with my colleagues in the Senate."

## Kantor Offers to Debate Perot

### White House Scrambles for Trade Pact Votes

By Paul F. Horvitz

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Under pressure to find as many as five more Senate votes to ratify a global trade accord, the senior U.S. trade official, Mickey Kantor, expressed his willingness Thursday to debate the volatile issue with Ross Perot.

The challenge was reminiscent of a pivotal televised debate last year between Mr. Perot and Vice President Al Gore over another trade accord, the North American Free Trade Agreement. At the time, Mr. Gore's performance was credited with delivering a narrow victory for NAFTA in the Senate.

It is unclear whether the debate on global tariff reductions under GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, will be held. Mr. Perot, the Dallas businessman who ran for president in 1992, says he wants to take politics out of the process and would prefer that Mr. Kantor debate Pat Choate, a scholar who has advised Mr. Perot on trade issues and who wrote a book for the Perot forces criticizing NAFTA. Mr. Kantor is not inclined to debate Mr.

Choate, but he is "very willing" to go head-to-head with Mr. Perot, a spokesman for Mr. Kantor said.

The White House acknowledged Thursday that it was three to five votes short of the 60 votes it will need in the Senate to ratify the GATT accord, which would lower tariffs worldwide and create a new body, the World Trade Organization, to adjudicate disputes.

The White House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, said, "We've got some work to do," but he added he was "hopeful" about the final outcome.

Ratification votes are scheduled for Nov. 29 in the House of Representatives and Dec. 1 in the Senate.

From all appearances, the White House is now scrambling to satisfy the demands of the Republican leader in the Senate, Bob Dole of Kansas, who is wavering on support for GATT.

In the NAFTA confrontation, one White House goal was to bring along enough Democratic votes so that Republicans alone could not be blamed if NAFTA proved a bad deal for the U.S. economy.



Senator Bob Packwood, left, and Mickey Kantor at a world trade pact briefing.

A similar dynamic now appears to be at play, as some key Democratic senators have not yet committed to voting for the 123-nation GATT accord.

In addition, the White House reportedly wants to convey to Mr. Dole's own constituents in Kansas why the GATT agreement will not un-

dermine U.S. sovereignty on trade issues, as Mr. Dole fears. Under implementing legislation, the United States could pull out of the World Trade Organization with six months' notice and Congress can review its ratification after five years. But Mr. Dole says he wants separate assurances that Washington could drop out.

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## Clinton Seeks a 'Third Way' Out of Squeeze on School Prayer

By Ann Devroy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's conciliatory reaction to Republican proposals for school prayer was directed not at a constitutional amendment, but at legislation that would promote a neutral "moment of reflection" during the school day, his aides said.

Mr. Clinton drew no such distinction when he was asked Tuesday about a proposal by Representative Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia and the presumptive House speaker, for hearings on a constitutional amendment on school prayer and passage in Congress by the Fourth of July.

The president suggested he would not oppose

such an amendment, saying he wanted to reserve judgment. "I certainly wouldn't rule it out. It depends on what it says."

The White House said Wednesday, however, that it is not an amendment that Mr. Clinton supports, but some other way to allow for voluntary prayer. Mr. Clinton, aides said, was not fully understood.

Noting that an amendment would take several years to pass, and would be sharply opposed by civil rights and many religious groups, aides said Mr. Clinton was seeking far more neutral legislation. In characteristic fashion, the president is seeking what his aides call "a third way," neither

the traditional liberal nor traditional conservative approach to the school prayer issue.

The White House counsel's office has been looking at laws in several states that provide for a moment of reflection or of silence at schools, and at a Supreme Court decision on the issue. The goal is a Clinton proposal that would satisfy the right without outraging the left, while still getting past the high court.

Administration officials said Wednesday that although the Supreme Court had also ruled that moments of silence for prayer were unconstitutional, it has left open the door to moments of silence that are not designated as time for prayer. It is unclear that approach would satisfy con-

servatives. Tony Blankley, a spokesman for Mr. Gingrich, said: "I think we are looking at voluntary school prayer. Not voluntary silence."

Civil liberties groups reacted in horror after the president's comments on prayer Tuesday in Jakarta, while he was at a summit meeting of Pacific Basin countries.

The idea of a moment of silence, as opposed to prayer, is less alarming to such groups. Leslie Harris, director of public policy of the liberal People for the American Way, said: "If it is done the right way, it is probably constitutional. Whether it is wise is something that we would have to consider."

## House Democrats Vow to Fight Extremism

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Democrats said Thursday that parts of Newt Gingrich's conservative agenda for America smacked of political extremism, and they vowed to resist many of his proposals in the new Congress.

Representative David E. Bonior of Michigan, the House Democratic whip, said the Republicans undoubtedly "have the votes to do what they want on many, many issues."

But he said that Mr. Gingrich, who is in line to become

speaker of the House, and many other Republicans were advocating extreme conservative positions on welfare, taxes, school prayer, civil rights and other topics.

Mr. Bonior said that Mr. Gingrich was pushing "an extreme agenda" for the first 100 days of the next Congress, which convenes Jan. 4, and he said there would be no "rush to judgment" on it.

"One hundred days is awfully fast for an agenda that deals with issues and constitutional questions of this magnitude," Mr. Bonior said.

Senator Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, said the defeat of scores of Democrats across the country in elections last week was a mandate for change, but "not a mandate for extremism."

In September and October, Congressional Democrats repeatedly denounced Mr. Gingrich and other Republicans as obstructionists because they prevented the Democratic majority from passing bills favored by President Bill Clinton. But Thursday the Democrats said they would invoke all the procedural protections available to

them in their new status as the minority party in both House and Senate.

"When we think we are being stampeded, when we think we are being abused, we will use the tactics needed to make our point," Mr. Bonior said.

He said it was the height of arrogance and hypocrisy for Mr. Gingrich to propose abolishing the House ethics committee at a time when the panel was investigating Mr. Gingrich's use of a Republican political group to finance a college course he taught in Georgia last year.

## Gingrich Plans to Scrap 3 House Panels

By Adam Clymer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Representative Newt Gingrich, soon to be the speaker, says that Republicans will abolish at least three House committees, and he has disclosed several choices for chairmanships that skip over seniority for three important posts.

The committees to be scrapped — Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Post Office and Civil Service, and the District of Columbia — all have had long histories but control issues that are no longer of great importance to the House.

Abolishing committees was a central promise in the Republicans' "Contract With America," and eliminating these three is a first, though modest, step toward the promise of cutting House staffs by at least a third. There are 20 committees left.

Acting swiftly to put his own stamp on the organization of the House, Mr. Gingrich chose activity over years of service and avoided ideology while choosing some lawmakers not known for personal loyalty to him.

Representative Henry J. Hyde of Illinois, leader of anti-abortion forces in the House and a sometime critic of Mr. Gingrich's combative style, will become chairman of the Judiciary Committee, bypassing Representative Carlos J. Moorhead of California.

Mr. Moorhead, who is also second-ranking among Republicans on the Energy and Commerce Committee, will be bypassed there for Representative Thomas J. Bliley Jr. of Virginia, who has vowed to protect the tobacco industry from further federal regulatory efforts.

On the Appropriations Com-

mittee, Mr. Gingrich and the other House Republican leaders reached down to the fifth-ranking party member, Representative Robert L. Livingston of Louisiana, to be acting committee chairman.

There was no visible ideological dimension to the choices of these lawmakers, all quite conservative, nor to the selection of three prominent moderates, Representatives Benjamin A. Gilman of New York to head the Foreign Affairs Committee, Jim Leach of Iowa to head the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee, and William F. Goodling of Pennsylvania to lead the Education and Labor Committee.

An even more striking choice was that of Representative Gerald B. Solomon of New York to head the Rules Committee. Mr. Solomon had briefly challenged Mr. Gingrich for the position of

Republican whip, but the speaker-presumptive said Wednesday: "He had a right to run. I picked Solomon because he had done an excellent job as ranking member."

Mr. Solomon said in a brief interview that he would make sure that, unlike the Democrats, he would lead "a Rules Committee that is fair."

He added that when the House convened Jan. 4, he would introduce a package of rules that would limit committee chairmen to six years in office, ban proxy voting and require a three-fifths vote to raise taxes.

The choices, whose ratification by the full Republican caucus next month is expected without difficulty, appeared to fulfill Mr. Gingrich's promise to avoid ideology but seek out activity and commitment to the party program.

## CBS Reprimands Star Reporter Over Secret Taping

By Howard Kurtz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — CBS News has reprimanded Mike Wallace, one of its most prominent reporters, and a "60 Minutes" producer for surreptitiously taping an interview with a free-lance writer without her knowledge.

The writer, Karen Haller, had gone to Mr. Wallace's office two weeks ago to help him with a story she had covered about assisted suicide. As they talked, Ms. Haller, who did not want to do an on-camera interview, was secretly recorded by tiny hidden cameras, one of

which was secreted in the drapes. The monitor was next door in Morley Safer's office.

"The surreptitious taping was a violation of CBS News standards," Eric Ober, president of CBS News, said Wednesday after an inquiry by The Washington Post. "It was a violation of journalistic ethics. They used very, very poor judgment. Without any question it was wrong."

Ms. Haller said Wednesday she had no idea Mr. Wallace was taping her. But, she added, "I thought it was strange that he would have makeup on his hands and face and it was only 10:30 in the morning."

Mr. Ober did not dispute the "irony" that after 25 years of ambushing assorted bad guys, the highly rated newsmagazine show had used the technique against a fellow journalist. He said he had personally reprimanded Mr. Wallace and his producer, Bob Anderson.

Ms. Haller said she was reluctant to describe her feelings because "if I allowed myself to, I would be hysterical."

Before speaking with Mr. Ober, Mr. Wallace and Mr. Anderson insisted in telephone interviews that they had done nothing wrong and that they still might use the hidden-camera footage if Ms. Haller

agreed. Mr. Ober said the tape would be destroyed.

Mr. Wallace acknowledged that he was "uncomfortable" about the hidden cameras.

"I was promised that nothing would be used without going to her first," he said. "I don't think we have invaded her privacy unless we publish." Later, he said he had called Ms. Haller and apologized.

Undercover investigations using hidden cameras have become increasingly popular on the network shows. But Mr. Ober said such cameras are "overused" and that "60 Minutes," which pioneered the technique, has been using it sparingly.

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# Canada Moves Away From U. S. on Foreign Policy Goals

By Charles Trueheart

**OTTAWA** — After a year in office, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien is crafting a Canadian foreign policy that distances itself from the United States and reorders its diplomatic priorities around new overseas markets for Canadian businesses.

As it shifts its emphasis from the geopolitical to the commercial, the Canadian government is quietly moving away from a decade of serving as Washington's reliable second in global affairs. And it is serving notice that its commitment to multilateral institutions, notably international peacekeeping efforts, is not intractable.

Mr. Chrétien is known for casting his country's relations with the United States in pragmatic terms: "Friendship is friendship, and business is business," he likes to say, uncoupling the two.

The Liberal Party's new approach has just dramatized his government's new approach by leading a delegation of 400 political and business leaders on a trade mission to China that yielded more than \$6 billion in tentative contracts with Canadian companies — a quarter of that in a single deal for two heavy-water nuclear reactors.

Asia and Latin America are explicitly the targets of economic opportunity and thus political priority in this emerging strategy. After attending the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in Jakarta, Mr. Chrétien traveled to Hanoi

to open Canada's new embassy in Vietnam, another promising Asian market.

This pragmatic tack reflects the reality that economic problems, notably high unemployment and crowded welfare rolls, are creating public demand for job-oriented foreign relations.

Canadian budget-deficit pressures make a re-

## NEWS ANALYSIS

casting of alliances with the United States and Europe necessary, and the relaxation of the global nuclear threat makes it possible.

A parliamentary report released this week, one of the cornerstones of a comprehensive review of Canadian defense and foreign policy, struck some of the same independent notes.

The U.S.-Canada free-trade agreement "has done nothing to reduce the vulnerability of an economy that has so many eggs in the American basket," the Liberal report said, urging the government to form ad hoc coalitions and bolster multilateral institutions to blunt U.S. "unilateralism."

Such a shift would signal, at least rhetorically, an end to what critics here have called the "camp-followers" of the former Conservative government of Brian Mulroney, who led Canada from 1984 to 1993. Mr. Chrétien and Mr. Clinton have met, but neither has yet been host to an official visit by the other.

Jean-Robert Gauthier, the member of Parliament who co-chaired the foreign-policy review, said that the United States "is our best customer, our good friend and good neighbor, but in a changing world we have to expand our clientele and try to create new markets."

Addressing Canada's longstanding complaints that the United States is acting unfairly in bilateral trade disputes over softwood lumber, wheat and other commodities, Mr. Gauthier said that if U.S. "harassment persists, we suggest we look at all options, and one of them is abrogating NAFTA," the North American Free Trade Agreement that links Canada, the United States and Mexico. "We want a world governed by rules and not by power."

While officials continue to stress the government's commitment to peacekeeping, this most visible contribution to world order is proving expensive and unwieldy. The searing experience of 2,000 Canadian troops under fire in Bosnia for the past few years has injected a note of caution into the official embrace of peacekeeping missions. The torture-killing of a teenage Somali thief by Canadian peacekeepers also left a bitter taste with many Canadians.

The foreign-policy report repeated calls from Canadian officials for carrying out the missions more selectively, and whenever possible under the auspices of regional security organizations.

A companion defense report issued two weeks ago suggests the budgetary pressures Mr. Chrétien faces to limit Canadian military spending — currently almost \$8 billion, or 7 percent of the federal budget. That report proposed cutting civilian defense staff, harmonizing the three services and possibly scrapping a squadron of expensive F-18 fighter aircraft considered to be outdated Cold War technology.

As the government continues to reorder its priorities, Canada's participation in the North American Air Defense Command will be under review, as will Canadian acquiescence to U.S. cruise-missile testing in the Arctic.

Canadian analysts reading the reports and the signals from the prime minister cautioned that the United States inevitably remains Canada's most important foreign-policy priority, not least because the two countries are each other's largest trading partners by far.

Nationalist Washington-bashing is a Liberal Party tradition. But Mr. Chrétien's actual behavior in office — signing the NAFTA agreement he had campaigned to revise and permitting U.S. cruise-missile testing in Alberta last winter — indicated to one capital analyst how purely symbolic the rhetoric is.

"I have not seen the issue yet where Canada has made things difficult for Washington," said Jeff Sallot, diplomatic correspondent of the Globe and Mail newspaper, in an interview.

# Ukraine's Assent on Arms Caps U.S. Effort on 'Loose Nukes'

By Joseph Fitchett

**WASHINGTON** — Clinton administration officials on Thursday hailed the decision by Ukraine to join the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty as a major breakthrough in the challenge of preventing more states from acquiring nuclear weapons.

It capped an American-led campaign over the last two years to persuade the three states around Russia that inherited Soviet nuclear weapons to get rid of them.

Besides preventing the emergence of a new nuclear nation from the breakup of the Soviet Union, a Clinton administration official said, "it helps with the problem of 'loose nukes' by opening the way to getting inspectors in there," a reference to Russia as well as Ukraine.

Until Kiev ratified the nonproliferation treaty, Russia refused to implement the START treaty that provided for the destruction of thousands of U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons. Belarus and Kazakhstan, the two other countries with Soviet missiles, have already ratified the treaty.

Ukraine was a harder sell for Western diplomats because its strong pro-nuclear lobby argued that the windfall of a nuclear arsenal, even though Ukraine lacked any means to fire the missiles, might help in deterring neighboring Russia. The missiles also gave the Kiev government leverage in dealing with Moscow, Washington and other Western capitals.

By accepting the treaty, Ukraine will significantly improve its claim to be considered an especially cooperative prospective East European partner for the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, U.S. officials said.

As one official put it, "Kiev needs to have its voice heard above the babble" of developments in the confederation of former Soviet republics, mainly because the tensions in Ukraine's relations with Moscow have the potential for causing wider problems in Europe.

As part of the treaty deal, Ukraine will get reassurances about its security from the United States in the form of pledges of support against any attempt at economic coercion or threat by

overwhelming conventional forces. Washington and Moscow will also give so-called negative security guarantees promising not to use nuclear weapons against other.

In contrast, secret provisions figured in the recent U.S. deal halting North Korea's nuclear-weapons program, an even tougher challenge than Ukraine because the North Koreans possessed the materials and engineers to build their own nuclear warheads and missiles to deliver them, U.S. specialists said.

That assessment emerged at a conference of U.S. policymakers and international specialists analyzing recent efforts to dissuade countries from building nuclear, bacteriological or chemical weapons and prepare U.S. and allied forces to combat any country that does. The meeting was held at the National Defense University in Washington.

The treaty deal will be formally sealed early next month in Budapest at a summit meeting on European stability to be attended by President Bill Clinton.

Mr. Clinton can be expected to cite the deal with Ukraine as a major foreign-policy accomplishment, which was maneuvered onto the home stretch last January by a three-way accord to start eliminating warheads ahead of the final agreement.

As a result, Ukraine has already dismantled 400 warheads — twice the number that had been expected at this point — from its SS-24 missiles, a mobile, multiwarhead model considered the most dangerous weapon in the Soviet arsenal inherited by Ukraine.

Initially, arms control specialists had feared that these weapons might be lost to be eliminated because, under the terms of the START-I treaty, Ukraine could have gotten rid of older missiles, including SS-19s, as it started cutting down on the 3,000 warheads on its soil.

But President Leonid Kuchma has told the Clinton administration ahead of his Washington visit next week that Ukraine has started its demilitarization program with the SS-24s and the nuclear-tipped cruise missiles that can be mounted on heavy bombers.

# Mandela Signs Law Allowing Blacks to Claim Seized Land

The Associated Press

**CAPE TOWN** — President Nelson Mandela signed a law Thursday that allowed blacks to make claims for land taken from them under apartheid.

The land restitution act is considered the first major piece of legislation aimed at reversing

apartheid after the victory of the black-led African National Congress in South Africa's first all-race election, in April.

It targets a series of measures beginning with the 1913 Land Act, which said the black majority could own land in only 10 percent of the country. The act led to the forced moves of thou-

sands of black, mixed-race and Indian families all over the country.

Under the new law, people can file claims for the return of their land.

It provides for a Commission on the Restitution of Land Rights that would help docu-

ment claims and mediate disputes. Claims the commission cannot settle would go to a land claims court.

The land issue is among the most volatile in post-apartheid South Africa, with white farmers fearing the new black-led government will take land without compensation.

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## Trade, Rights, Politics

With the Pacific agreement to move to free trade, the United States has made important progress in a cause that it has vigorously supported for half a century. Trade has contributed mightily to rising prosperity in America and throughout the world. But the meeting in Indonesia also heard, less eagerly, about another long-standing American cause, human rights, that most Asian governments consider unrelated to economics.

Americans do not consider them unrelated and are uneasy about close commercial relations with despotisms. That will be, necessarily and properly, a continuing source of tension in the trade alliance that is now taking shape as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. The American government will continue to try to link trade and human rights where it can. To the extent that it succeeds, it will confront authoritarian Asian governments — such as the one in Indonesia, the host of this meeting — with hard choices between economic growth and self-protection.

And exactly what do these 18 governments mean by free trade? So far they have not defined the term. Japan and the United States, which have been quarreling bitterly over it for decades, clearly don't agree. Whether China would agree with the American concept of free trade

— let alone the American concept of human rights — is hardly a question.

President Bill Clinton has done a fine job of persuading the other Pacific countries to work toward wider trade, increasing as well as outbidding. He now faces the harder job of persuading voters at home. The bill embodying the last big international trade agreement is anything but ensured of passage by Congress. A lot of Americans regard trade and foreign imports as a threat. Mr. Clinton spoke directly to that anxiety in his Jakarta press conference: "Even if more jobs are coming into the economy, people may not feel more personal job security. Even if the economy is growing with low inflation, people may not get a raise."

He went on to say that there are only three ways to remedy that. One is to increase the proportion of high-wage jobs — and that is what trade does, by rewarding productivity. Another is to increase the level of skills among American workers, to enable them to take advantage of those better jobs. A third is to steer investment and enterprise toward isolated areas, such as the inner cities and rural regions. Nos. 2 and 3 require active government intervention. That is going to be hard to deliver in a time when the tide is running strongly in the opposite direction.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Delay the Trade Vote?

At first glance it looks like nothing more than procedural jockeying over a long, boring trade bill. But look again. The Senate's handling of this bill over the next several weeks is going to go a long way to define the relationship between the new Republican majority in Congress and the Democratic president. Beyond that, it will go a long way to set the direction of American foreign policy for years to come.

Senator Jesse Helms, the prospective chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, sent a letter this week to President Bill Clinton urging him to delay the vote on the trade bill until next year, when the new Congress will have taken office. Vice President Al Gore immediately replied that delaying the vote would kill the bill. Senator Helms disagrees. The issue is what is known as the fast-track rule, which hasn't got much to do with speed but which ensures a straight up-or-down vote on the bill without the protectionist amendments that have proved fatal to trade bills in the past. The fast track expires at the end of this year. Senator Helms says that he will support an extension, but that is not enough.

Mr. Gore is clearly right. This bill is immensely complex. It carries out an international trade agreement begun by President Ronald Reagan, continued by President George Bush and concluded last year by President Clinton — with painstaking bipartisan congressional participation at every step. If this bill is not enacted by the present Congress in the rump session be-

ginning in a couple of weeks, the whole process of passage will have to begin over again next year, with the procedural rules to be renegotiated as well. The chance of success would be minimal.

The man in the middle is Senator Bob Dole, soon to be majority leader. He is trying to work out a deal with the White House that could modify the Republican right without seriously damaging the bill. Among other things, he has questions about a provision in the bill that sets the price of a cellular telephone license for a company of which The Washington Post is a part owner. This provision was inserted into the bill at a late stage for budget reasons, because it raises money to offset the loss of revenues resulting from tariff cuts. The Post Company says it is being charged a high price for a license that was supposed to be free. Competitors charge that it is, on the contrary, too low a price and a giveaway, and have accused the editorial page of The Post of supporting the trade bill because of the license. Our position is simple: We support the bill with or without the license provision.

This trade bill stands for strong and enlightened American leadership in the world's affairs. Its defeat would mean a damaging retreat from responsibility. Delaying passage of the bill threatens to destroy it and the whole international agreement it implements, with all its benefits to American exporters. Partisan maneuvering cannot justify that huge risk.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Give the Fed Credit

The Federal Reserve's decision to raise interest rates in order to ward off inflation has been criticized from all corners. Manufacturers warned that higher interest rates would drive up costs and drive away consumers. Labor unions predicted layoffs. Politicians feared disgruntled voters. The Fed, these critics argued, ought not to slow down the economy when inflation is low. 7 million Americans cannot find jobs and tens of millions more cannot find work that pays good wages.

Economic forecasting is primitive, so no one can prove the critics wrong. Perhaps the rate increase of three-quarters of a percentage point — the sixth rise this year and the largest in more than a decade — is unnecessary. Worse, it may be unwise, possibly tipping the economy into recession about the time the 1996 presidential campaign gets under way. But the Fed presumably took all these factors into account and, after carefully sifting the data, has settled on a prudent course.

One indication is the unanimous vote. The policy was approved even by Alan Blinder — a recent Clinton appointee, unapologetic liberal and self-proclaimed "inflation dove." He and the other Fed members noted that the economy grew more than 4 percent in the past year, well above the 2.5 percent rate that most economists believe the economy can sustain.

The Fed also noted that its five previous rate increases have not slowed the economy very much. Even the automobile sector, which should react quickest to rate increases, is still expanding. The economy is creating about 200,000 jobs a month, which exceeds the number of entrants into the labor force, so that unemployment has steadily fallen. Indeed, the American economy is operating close to capacity.

Factory output is at record levels. Further growth will not produce many more jobs but could generate more inflation.

If the Fed were to sit back and wait for inflation to start, it would then have to clamp down hard. That is what it did in the early 1980s, triggering the worst recession since the Depression. Chairman Alan Greenspan is committed to imposing modest restraint now in order to ward off harsh restraints later.

The charge that Mr. Greenspan's policy is unfair is weaker still. True, higher rates will drive up the cost of car loans and home mortgages. But the impact on families will be less feared, many will profit from higher interest payments on bank savings accounts, retirement and pension funds. Nor is the rate increase undiluted good news for wealthy bondholders; bond prices fall when interest rates rise.

Workers, especially low-paid ones, are understandably apprehensive. Their wages have stagnated for two decades. But the villain is weak productivity. The biggest threat to vulnerable families would be for the Fed to let inflation rise, victimizing pensioners and others living on fixed incomes, and then tackle it by throwing the economy into recession. Unemployment his low-paid workers hardest. That would be worse than unfair. It would be cruel.

So far, Fed policy has produced steady, if unspectacular, growth without a pickup in inflation. That is no small achievement. Indeed, the muted responses to the announcement by Lloyd Bentsen, the Treasury secretary, and Laura Tyson, head of the Council of Economic Advisers, indicate that, as much as they hope for robust growth, they recognize that the Fed is proceeding responsibly.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Partners Have to Take Americans' Cholera Seriously

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The Clinton administration has declared that the Democrats' dramatic defeat will not bring changes in U.S. foreign policy. But America's partners will be in for some painful surprises if they brush off election results as just a domestic matter for Washington.

True, the president has the constitutional responsibility for foreign affairs and makes the policy decisions. But if they take money, and they almost always do, it has to be authorized and appropriated by Congress, which can find many ways of imposing its majority view.

Senator Jesse Helms, the crotchety North Carolina right-winger who will become chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is known for succeeding as a minority member in twisting the State Department's arm about his pet peeves by holding up confirmation of all its appointments, for many months sometimes.

He and other Republican leaders have already served notice of major changes they want to impose, among others cutting foreign aid, limiting American contributions to UN peacekeeping, refusing to put troops under UN command unless the mission meets a strict test of serving U.S. national interest.

The victors read the message from the voters as preference for conservative policies. That means an emphasis on clearly national concerns and a distaste for what these spokesmen consider woolly-headed internationalism, the multilateral approach that President Bill Clinton favors.

It will come as news to foreign governments to hear that the United States has been neglecting its own interests and weakly indulging demands of others. But that is how an important part of the new congressional power-wielders feel, and there is no doubt that they represent a strong trend among voters.

Whether this could encourage isolationism or unilateralism, a go-it-alone assertiveness, will depend on circumstances. There is a streak of opinion that does have a sense of having been put upon too much for too long, of being taken advantage of by foreign ruse. The point is not whether there is substance to the grievances; it is that they are more likely to be openly expressed.

U.S. withdrawal from enforcement of the arms embargo on Bosnia is a minor

example of petulance to be expected. This is merely a gimmick, but which Congress mandated by law; out of 42,146 ships stopped so far, none carried arms by air and overland. The American role in the operation was limited. Still, withdrawal violates commitments to NATO and the United Nations in order to show America's impotence.

No one has articulated just what it is that has so irritated voters. They know that they don't like but give no cogent answers as to what they want and how they want government to provide it. Mr. Clinton is criticized for not delivering all the "change" he promised, but anger about crime, loss of "family values," lack of personal control, make it sound as if the real source of upset is too much change in the society, too fast. There is yearning for mythical, simpler "good old days."

There is a disaffection with the way "the system" works, and the political power is blamed. This is a mood affecting most democracies now, not just America. It is an irony coming so soon after the collapse of communism was taken as the ultimate triumph and vindication of democracy as practiced in the West.

But the American response must be taken seriously, since it shows how little modern democracy seems to satisfy when it is not constantly being compared with a great evil. There is a warning in this for other countries. The prickly disgruntlement of Americans is shared, in other ways, by their voters.

An insightful French commentator pointed out that the Clinton administration represents the achievement of power by the generation of 1968. Apparently, they are still blamed for the excesses of 1968, not only by what is left of their elders but by those who are younger, too. Representative Newt Gingrich denounced the Clintons as "counterculture McGovern-niks." The feeling is that societies have been left to drift too much.

Dealing with the America that sent this thunderous new message is not going to be easy. Despite Mr. Clinton's assurances, "partnership" is going to take more accommodation, more active effort by America's established partners to keep relations productive and harmonious. They could sour rapidly on both sides if care is not taken. All the countries involved have too much at stake to let that happen.

© Flora Lewis.

## Clinton, Still President, Should Get Off the Floor and Be One

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — At a recent lunch for Old Nixon Hands hosted by Len Garment, someone noted that the mood in our former stomping grounds was bleak; for days after the election, Bill Clinton was sulking and brooding. "Gee," piped up John Ehrlichman, "can you imagine working for a president who sits in this Oval Office brooding and sulking?"

It is not good for the country for Bill Clinton to be so defensive. In a sense, the president embodies the nation; if he lets himself get kicked around here, the nation will get kicked around all over the world.

His post-election press conference was painful. He came across as a punchy pundit in long-winded denial (everybody wants to get into the act), ignorant of what he had him. Then he junketed to Jakarta. Asked there about a school prayer amendment, the fugitive chief executive seemed to offer an appeasing sop to Cerber-

us by "not ruling out" amending the Bill of Rights.

He was not being inconsistent. In June 1985, three weeks after the Supreme Court struck down a "moment of silence" Alabama statute as being a subterfuge for the establishment of religion, Governor Clinton of Arkansas wrote and then signed a "moment of silence" bill that he thought would pass court muster.

But, coming right after the Republican triumph, Mr. Clinton's snap salute to speaker-presumptuous Newt Gingrich showed a disarming eagerness to suck up to the new power in town. (If he believes that his Arkansas law is constitutional, why doesn't he ask for its test rather than "not rule out" a prayer amendment?)

Now he appears to seek a witness to Newt and other victors on his return from the land of loud shirts. Such a council would be a mistake; if the

president seemed conciliatory and Newt adamant, it would be characterized as "Surrender at the Summit" and the presidency would be further weakened.

Who will help the president get up off the floor? The victors' hubris gives him openings to counterpunch.

Newt, busy taking bows in a television interview, did not take a call from the president and kept him cooling his ears for 90 minutes. That was exploitable error. When President Clinton is asked about this, he should be ready with a rejoinder appealing to traditionalists: he did not take personal offense, but most Americans show respect for the office of the presidency.

Next, Senator Jesse Helms, chairman-to-be of Foreign Relations, overstepped in a letter: If Mr. Clinton agreed to postpone a GATT vote in two weeks, "it will have an exceedingly positive

effect" on considering Clinton positions "fairly and fully." The inference can be drawn that unless Mr. Clinton delays the trade bill until the next Congress, his foreign policy will be dealt with unfairly and partially.

I have a higher regard for Jesse Helms than almost all my media colleagues, applauded his hard line on the Keating Five, and look to him to scuttle the Third-Worldly Law of the Sea and biodiversity treaties. But this was unseemly. You don't waggle a threatening finger at the president of the United States.

Speaking for President Punchingbag, chief of staff Leon Panetta promptly and correctly said "no." Good for him. The 103d Congress agreed to come back after election to vote on this legislation this year, and should be held to its agreement.

Here is the chance for Mr. Clinton to climb back in the arena where a president belongs. To get the 60 votes needed for

GATT, he will have to prevail on at least 35 Senate Democrats. He is now at least 10 short.

A Senate source (my source, freeze-dried for so long, have suddenly become juicy) says the three key votes for Mr. Clinton to deliver will be Sam Nunn of Georgia, Paul Simon of Illinois and Max Baucus of Montana.

Mr. Clinton has not yet personally worked them over. Mr. Nunn (Seestate? Primary rival?) is stone-faced; Mr. Simon tells me he is inclined in favor but has Naderish reservations; Mr. Baucus confides he's on the fence, but world trade agreements are not all that popular in Montana.

Go to it, Mr. President, as some of us still call you. Make a Dole-deal to include an escape hatch in the law in case the Lilliputians in the down Gulliver in the World Trade Organization. Make a speech on television. Win this one. No more brooding and sulking in the Oval Office.

The New York Times.

## For Euro-Unionists, the Wind From Sweden Is a Bother and a Fillip

By Roy Denman

BRUSSELS — Is the Swedish vote to join the European Union a good thing? The Swedes seem to think so. This is hardly surprising given the dire warnings of higher interest rates, a falling currency and a drain of jobs and investment if they stayed out. But will their entry be a good thing for the Union?

There has been a general welcome which is also not surprising. When it has been agreed that someone should join a club, it is hardly the moment for the other members to stand scowling in the hall, muttering darkly to themselves about reindeer being admitted next.

Moreover, much has been made of the enrichment which Sweden will bring the Union — sturdy democratic traditions, openness in government, impeccable environmental standards, and a generally high moral tone in neutrality and international affairs. At least this is how it seems to the Anglo-Saxons and Scandinavians. To many Continentals, the Swedes are likely to seem a thundering nuisance.

It is all very well to talk about enriching the lives of others. But when a number of people have spent some time on a difficult journey across the heart of Continental Europe, the prospect of new arrivals with snow on their boots bursting in and demanding that the train be diverted to Lapland will have limited appeal.

The Swedes will bang on about their system of open government being the best in the world, about the impossibility of adjusting their environmental standards to fit those of their neighbors, and about the clear superiority of their view of international morality. There will be no question, in further integration, of Sweden adjusting to its partners; they will be expected to be enlightened enough to adjust to Sweden.

Those in Europe who have dealt with the British will find this depressingly familiar. They might also reflect that if last Sunday's referendum is anything to go by, for every 52 Swedes who are taking this line, 47 would be worse.

The fundamental difficulty does not lie in obtuseness either on the part of the Swedes or the Continentals. It derives from a different attitude to sovereignty, based in turn on a different history.

Between 1940 and 1945 most Continental countries were defeated and occupied. Britain and Sweden were not. So when Robert Schuman sounded the trumpet for a European Union on May 9, 1950, he could afford to be quite explicit: "The pooling of iron and steel production will immediately provide for the setting up of common bases for economic development

as a first step in the federation of Europe."

Three weeks later the German chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, told the Bundestag: "From the personal conversations that I have had with Monsieur [Jean] Monnet I have been confirmed that political elements weigh most heavily in the balance . . . The purpose of the French proposal is to create a European federation . . . On this I am in total agreement."

These texts are one of the best kept secrets in recent British political history. They represent the views of the founding fathers and of many Continentals today. Used widely in the recent Swedish referendum campaign, they would have done in the "yes" vote.

But we have to take things as they are. A Britain profoundly skeptical about European union has been joined by another country also wrapped in the mists of the north and even more profoundly skeptical. Moreover, the Twelve already include two former EFTA countries (Britain and Denmark), and three others (Austria, Finland and Sweden) will be entering on Jan. 1.

There is even the alarming prospect that they might be joined by Norway, the Boston strangler of European integration. Does this mean that EFTA has finally outflanked the Six and will halt any move to closer European union?

It will not work out like that. Once a

single market has been established, it is only a question of time before separate, fluctuating currencies are recognized as the threat they are to jobs and prosperity. But not everyone will be able to make it to economic and monetary union at the same speed, so an inner core or concentric circles, whatever you call it, will be a fact of life.

What is more, a center of political and economic decision making will be all the more necessary for the major task the Union faces over the rest of this decade — the negotiations for entry of the states of Central and Eastern Europe.

But this is not the whole story. There was another reason for the recent airing in Paris and Bonn of the concept of an inner group. The prospect of facing yet another session of British stonewalling at the Inter-governmental Conference on the future of the European Union in 1996 began to concentrate minds in Paris and Bonn.

The prospect of facing Sweden and possibly Norway as well (Austria and Finland will be too sensible to be much of a problem) will concentrate them even more.

So the entry of Sweden will turn out not to dilute but to accelerate the process of European integration. It will be cold comfort for those who choose to be marginalized, but there is always a price to be paid for political illusions.

International Herald Tribune.

## For Manila, a Strong Peso and Low Interest Announce Takeoff Time

By Philip Bowring

MANILA — Is it hrvavado, or a symbol of a new era? The long-depressed Philippine currency is roaring ahead. The peso has been perhaps the world's strongest currency over the past year, outstripping the yen, the Deutsche mark and Brazil's new real to hit 23.5 to the dollar — almost 20 percent above its level of October 1993 — before easing a little.

Perhaps in a country as given to surprises as to typhoons, this should be no surprise. But the peso has been flying in the face of the usual statistics. Interest rates have plummeted since midyear, the current account deficit has risen sharply to around 6 percent of GNP, and inflation had been threatening to hit double digits.

What's up? And what does it tell us about the problems and prospects of the Philippines, so long the sick man of Southeast Asia?

On the credit side, the peso surge is being driven by capital inflow. Foreigners have pumped roughly \$1 billion into Philippine equities this year, and a succession of IPOs, or initial public offerings, and rights issues seems sure to keep the money flowing well into 1995.

The stock market is acquiring greater depth, and profits are rising fast. Economic growth has been 5 percent this year and may hit 6 percent in 1995.

Philippines are repatriating overseas earnings previously held offshore, or switching onshore dollar deposits into the local currency. Investors are responding to the fact that 1994 should — keeping fingers crossed — be the first full year without a political or natural crisis since 1988.

Interest rates have fallen because improvements in government finances have enabled bank reserve requirements to be cut. The key three-month Treasury bill rate is now just 9 percent, against 16 percent a year ago. This has created a virtuous circle for the government budget — interest burden had been absorbing more than 30 percent of spending. The sale of state enterprises has further improved public finances.

Capital inflow, lower interest rates and growth in most sectors of the economy have caused private-sector credit to boom. So to contain inflation the central bank, with some prodding from the International Monetary Fund, has been letting the peso rise, rather than see the monetary base expand too fast. Instead of accelerating to double digits, inflation may fall back below 7 percent.

Is this a fool's paradise? The Philippines' major long-term problems are related ones: recurring balance-of-payments crises and inadequate savings.

Thailand and Indonesia began their early 1980s export manufacturing drives with devaluations and then further declines in their effective exchange rates. China has had a chronically undervalued rate. The Philippines has a history of overvaluation, caused by factors from machismo to public-sector deficits, which has added to its inability to follow the Southeast Asian growth model.

This situation has been exacerbated by minimum wage laws that have kept real wages for the lucky few in large enterprises rel-

atively high, while the majority subsist in low-income services. The result: the country has used capital inefficiently; it has not made use of its abundant unskilled labor, which is too costly compared with China and Indonesia; and its cheap skilled labor has found employment overseas.

Trade and exchange-rate liberalization may enable the country to avoid these pitfalls this time. But there is a clear danger that a strong peso will again promote capital intensity, not the job-creating export industries that the nation needs, and exacerbate the dualism of the economy.

Ramos government reforms have helped attract private foreign investment into badly needed infrastructure — mainly power and telecommunications. This is welcome. Investment in export-oriented manufacturing, meanwhile, is picking up — but much more slowly. The Philippines is experiencing an investment-led boom, but it needs an export-oriented one if it is to earn the foreign exchange to service foreign capital and provide inputs for domestic industry.

The nation again has power, but at rates of return to investors that are way above regional averages. Savings are rising all around. Profits are up, government is holding down current spending, households are saving more. The banking system is being forced to be more competitive.

The national savings rate, long languishing at around 18 percent, is believed back above 20 percent. But it is going to have to rise

several points more for 6-percent-plus growth to be attainable beyond the next few years.

Current low real interest rates result from short-term factors. Government spending must pick up to provide basic infrastructure. Companies and the rich must pay more taxes — the Philippines has an abysmal tax collection record and hence has relied on tariffs and other economy-distorting imports.

In the longer run, real interest rates have to be high just to service outstanding domestic debt.

So the strong peso and low interest rates are symptoms of what is going right. But they could too easily become symptoms of what has been wrong in the past: reliance on foreign money, especially if it inflates assets and not real investment in output, and the triumph of euphoria over commitment to the long slog.

The Philippines has a unique opportunity, after two decades of failure, for a new run at takeoff. President Ramos, don't let pride and the peso weigh it down.

International Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Revival Technique

PARIS — In connection with the restoration of life, by Dr. d'Arsonval's method, of a man in Pittsfield, Mass., who received 4,600 volts of electricity in his body, a correspondent of the Herald saw Dr. d'Arsonval and obtained some particulars. "It is very simple you see," said the doctor, "you must draw the tongue sixteen times to the minute. It takes sometimes even two hours. Pull the tongue very vigorously and never give up hope."

### 1919: Liquor Setback

CHICAGO — [From our New York edition:] The liquor interests were given another setback today [Nov. 17], when Judge George A. Carpenier handed down a decision in the United States District Court which held that the War-Time Prohibition

Act and the Volstead Enforcement Act were constitutional. Judge Carpenier announced that Judge Louis Fitzhugh, of Peoria, Ill., had concurred in the decision.

### 1944: Zionists Warned

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Prime Minister Churchill, in a sternly worded statement on the recent assassination of Lord Moyne in Cairo, decried today [Nov. 17] that the Jewish community in Palestine join with the local authorities to see that "all these wicked activities must cease and those responsible for them must be destroyed, root and branch." "If our dreams of Zionism are to end in the smoke of assassins' pistols, many will have to reconsider the position we have maintained so consistently and so long in the past," the Prime Minister said.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel.: (1) 46 37 93 00. Fax: (1) 46 37 52 12. Internet: IHT@euronline  
Editor for Asia: Michael R. Henderson, 5 Cantonment Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: (65) 472-7708. Fax: (65) 374-2334  
Mex. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Knappe, 30 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: 852-9222-1198. Fax: 852-9222-1190  
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OPINION

# 'Time to Pick Themselves Up And Start All Over Again

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — Until last week, Democrats thought they could write off Newt Gingrich as an outrageous and at times obnoxious bomb-thrower. They will be making a comparable mistake now if they assume that his ego and his penchant for the extreme utterance will lead him to self-destruct. This might be called the Democrats' Reagan Disease: If you face a powerful foe, pretend that he isn't serious and assume that he will just go away.

The Gingrich whom Democrats need to understand is a man who includes Mark Hanna as one of his political heroes. Mr. Hanna was the brilliant Republican political entrepreneur who organized the financing and strategy for the Republicans' 1896 victory for William McKinley. That was just the beginning. Mr. Hanna's labors led to a 36-year period of Republican dominance, broken only by Woodrow Wilson's eight years.

As the historian John Morton Blum has noted, Mr. Hanna saw the Republican Party as the perfect vehicle for the classes leading the industrialization of America. Mr. Gingrich now wants the Republicans to lead the country into the Information Age. His high-tech talk is not simply an affectation but the fruit of his conviction that he and his party are on the side of the future.

That sort of confidence is dangerous because it leads to arrogance. The Soviets thought they were on the right side of history and got gobbled up by it. But it is also the kind of conviction that inspires the building of great political parties. Now that Republicans have the

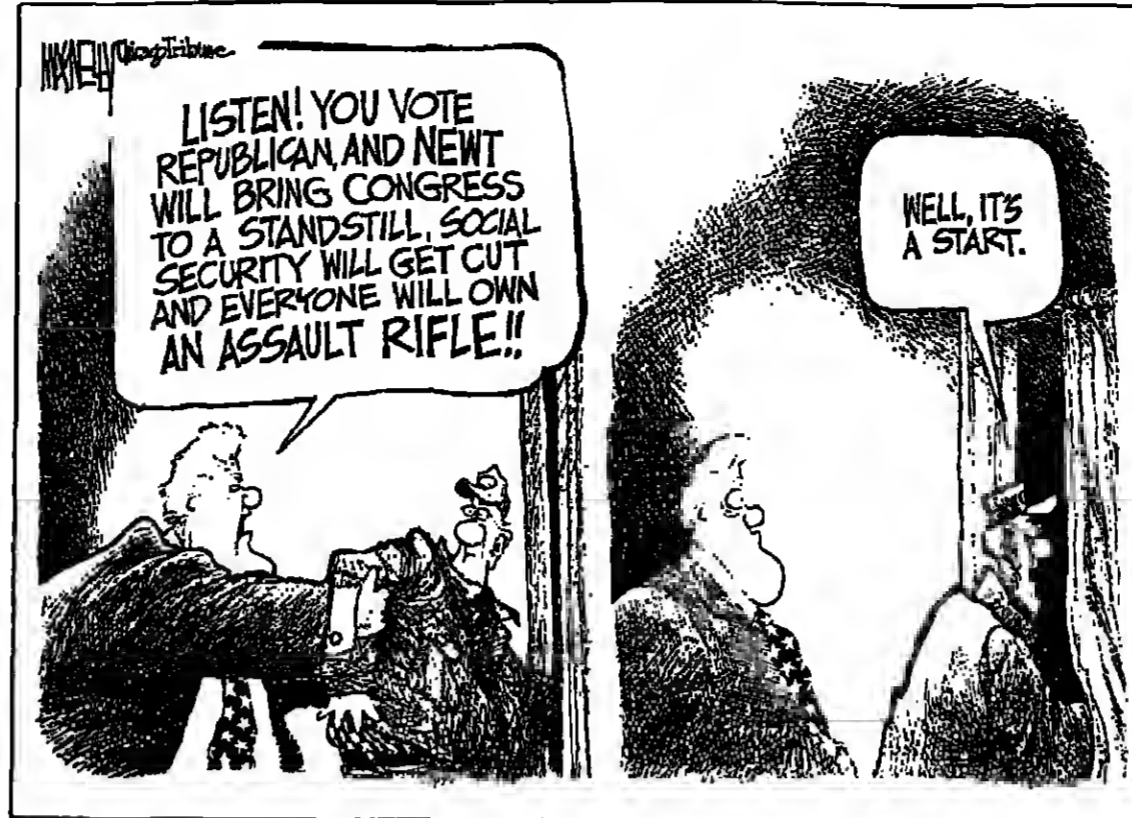
Congress, Mr. Gingrich will not only try to deliver on his popular promises. He wants to put legislation on Bill Clinton's desk that will force him to confront bad choices. If Mr. Clinton signs the bills on welfare and the budget that Mr. Gingrich has in mind, the president will risk alienating much of the Democratic Party. If he vetoes the bills, Mr. Gingrich will paint him as the king of liberal gridlock.

Democrats hope that a spell in power will expose deep Republican divisions. Deficit hawks like Senator Pete Domenici of New Mexico have a lot of differences with supply-sideers like Senator Phil Gramm of Texas and Representative Dick Armey, also of Texas. The social issues still divide Republicans, and the Christian Coalition wants its paycheck. The new Republican House is very different from the Republican Senate, and Senator Bob Dole and Mr. Gingrich have had their quarrels.

But it is foolish to expect Republicans to be as skillful at self-immolation as Democrats were. The Democrats had it in their power to pass a package of health, welfare and political reforms. They failed utterly. No wonder the voters punished them.

Democrats need to learn two things from Mr. Gingrich: to behave like a party, which means cutting through factional knots and speaking of the public interest, not of particular interests; and to think strategically and not simply in terms of tactics.

Democrats are rightly furious at the Clinton White House for its out-right mistakes and its "war room" tactical obsessions — no substitute for a strategy that could have prevented



specific legislative agenda — perhaps welfare reform, political reform, a serious program for workers losing out to technological change, and a modest step on health care.

Since there will now be a hiding war for middle-class tax relief, Mr. Clinton might as well propose tax cuts targeted to middle-income families with children. He could pay for them with real budget cuts, challenging Republicans to scale back programs popular with their own interest groups — in agriculture and the Energy Department, for example. He could further cut the deficit by eliminating those business tax breaks that only distort the free market.

But whatever the programmatic

specifics, Democrats need to realize that while they may despise Mr. Gingrich, it is he, not they, who has found a voice that speaks to the country's sense of social and moral crisis.

Mr. Gingrich's staple applause line declares that "it is impossible to maintain civilization with 12-year-olds having babies, 15-year-olds killing each other, with 17-year-olds dying of AIDS and with 18-year-olds ending up with diplomas they can't even read." Aren't those exactly the kinds of problems that Democrats are supposed to grapple with?

If Democrats do not rise to the Gingrich challenge, they will deserve everything he has in store for them.

# It's Sad When Looking Bad Helps to Keep You Alive

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — There's a trick children used to play on raccoons. Knowing that these fastidious creatures were always careful to wash their food before eating it, they would give them a lump of sugar and then laugh like crazy as the morsel melted away in the water. But raccoons are not stupid. And I would guess that an average raccoon would soon learn the disutility

better-looking one, was marked as passive — and vulnerable. The newcomer who let another inmate hold open a door for him, or who accepted the proffer of a cigarette was unwittingly failing the jailhouse test of manhood. As the reporter, Loretta Tofani, put it: "Experienced criminals never take that cigarette, realizing that this is a world where there is no kindness — and where the man who takes a cigarette will be expected to pay it back with a sexual favor or be raped."

I have no idea how widely these "manhood tests" are applied — or even if they were always standard practice at the Prince George's Jail. But the point holds: Something profoundly disturbing is happening to a society when ordinary courtesy and civility, even ordinary dress, become tokens of exploitable weakness. The culture is in trouble when the rules of behavior come to be set by the most debased and most hopeless elements. The handed-down wisdom plays us false and, like a confused raccoon, we have to learn disturbing new modes.

I have talked to experts in dispute resolution who will say, not for attribution, that they have misgivings about their work in inner-city schools. They do not doubt the preference of laying disputes on the table, talking things out and reaching mutually acceptable accommodation. At least one such expert boasted to me of having defused a potentially deadly gang dispute by getting the rival leaders to talk about their grievances.

But others acknowledge that even a willingness to talk it out or to seek compromise or to accept mediation can be construed as weakness. When you can get into trouble both by looking for trouble and by seeking to avoid it, even the experts don't know what to advise. No wonder our children are impatient with our advice.

The lessons learned at such dear cost by civilized society are tossed away like useless shards — and not just in the inner cities. The downward pull of the "bad element" is more and more evident in the pricey suburbs, even in the small towns of exurbia — and among girls as well as boys.

Members of my generation cluck our tongues at the slovenly dress, unsightly hairstyles and disarming manners of our children, and pray that these things are only protective coloration, not a prelude to something far more deadly.

Washington Post Writers Group

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### Bosnia: A Delicate Balance

Regarding "Allies Are Worried After U.S. Calls Off Policing of Embargo on Arms to Bosnia" (Nov. 12):

The U.S. decision no longer to participate in the enforcement of the arms embargo against the parties in the Yugoslav conflict is regrettable because it might upset the difficult process of crisis management. Today, several operations are being carried out: humanitarian relief convoys; a mediation effort to arrive at a political settlement; an arms embargo; an economic blockade against Serbia and Montenegro; and denial of flight in Bosnian airspace. We have not been very successful in bringing these strands together to

form a coherent whole. Some might have contradictory effects, but together they create a delicate balance.

If the arms embargo were to be lifted, fighting would intensify and more sophisticated weapons would be used. Heavier fighting would hamper, even prevent, humanitarian and peacekeeping activities, and entail a withdrawal of all or part of the UN forces. If some were to lift the arms embargo, others would lift the economic blockade, removing the only remaining leverage on Belgrade. This apparently would be the first time in history that an arms embargo has been deliberately lifted and the adversities left to slug it out.

The argument that if you cannot prevent the conflict you should at

least permit people to defend themselves has some force, but it comes a bit late, after three and a half years of hostilities. Nor does it fit in with the current attempts to push the peace plan, to which everybody but the Bosnian Serbs now subscribes.

The political impact of the U.S. measure will be more severe than its military impact. Embargo enforcement in the Oronto Channel, including the boarding of suspect vessels, could be taken over by European naval units. On the intelligence side it is early to predict the effects of withholding U.S. information.

Politically, damage is done to the joint efforts by Europeans, Americans and Russians in the contact group to push the peace plan. The

message to the parties — that there is no alternative to acceptance — is being blurred, and Bosnian Muslims will again be encouraged to cherish false hopes of direct support.

The whole episode demonstrates the need to implement President Bill Clinton's January proposal to make NATO assets available to the Western European Union or an ad hoc alliance in cases where NATO is unable or unwilling to act. That will be in particular the case if the United States is not prepared to participate substantially in an operation.

We had assumed that Washington would agree to such a transfer of assets because it shared the objective of the operation. Now we see the U.S. administration struggling to

maintain as much of the operation as possible even though it can no longer support part of its purpose.

Of course, no country is obliged to contribute forces against its will, and we cannot blame Mr. Clinton for applying the will of Congress. Europeans have no interest in dramatizing that decision as long as American personnel in NATO headquarters remain fully committed. At the same time, the need to reform NATO and make it more flexible, with a European pillar and an American pillar, has become more apparent.

WILLEM VAN EEKELSEN,

Brussels.  
The writer retires this week as secretary-general of the Western European Union.

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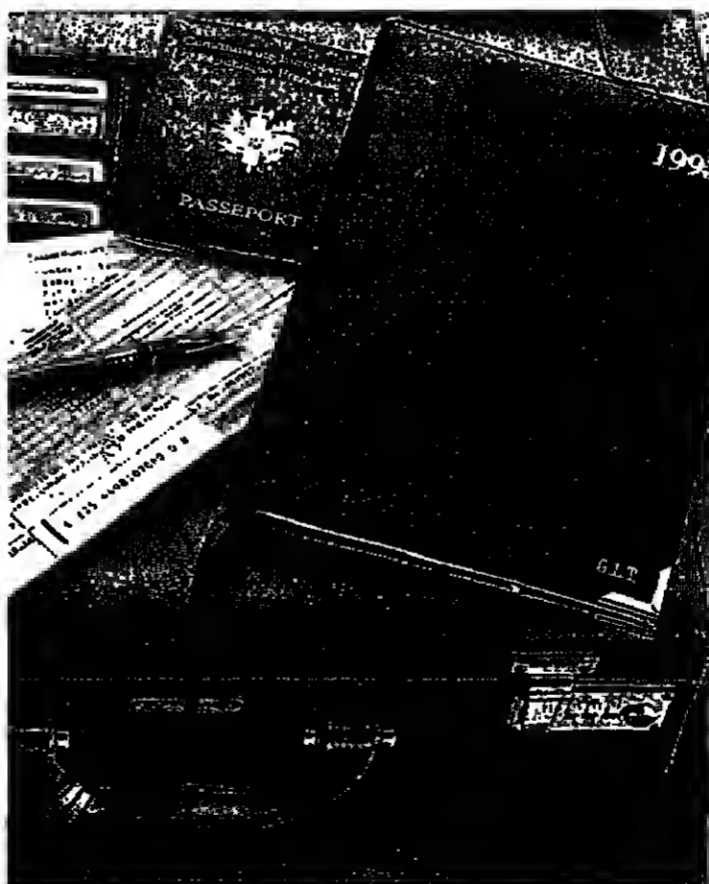
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## In Tanzania: The Great Safari Camel Mutiny

By Mary Anne Fitzgerald

**A**RUSHA, Tanzania — The first rumblings of a mutiny came on the third day. By midmorning the camels were behaving like grumpy tourists trailing through Versailles during an August scorch. They sat down at every possible opportunity and were obviously longing for a drink.

Relief, however, was nowhere in sight in this universe of dust and thorn trees. The nearest waterhole was a day's march away, the Masai told us. Meanwhile, all we could do was cajole and wheedle.

I was on a safari with Chris and Fran Moore, who run camel safaris from the foot of Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania.

There were 16 people and 17 camels in the party. Our destination was Lake Natron, an inhospitable stretch of water in the primeval wilderness of the Rift Valley. We reckoned it to be about 140 miles (230 kilometers) as the crow flies.

Maps distort distance and belie the rugged reality of negotiating escarpments and river beds. Chris's proposal to cover 14 miles a day was met without skepticism. For the moment, optimism triumphed over reality.

The following morning we arose at 5, muttering sleepy greetings as we gathered our possessions by the flickering light of kerosene lamps.

It took three hours to strap all the food, boxes, chairs, tents and cooking gear onto the camels' solitary bumps.

**W**E tackled each animal in pairs. First, because they stand 8 feet (2.4 meters) at the shoulder, they had to be persuaded to hunker down on their knees by pulling on the head rope and shouting what sounds like "Toel Toel!"

Once the camels had subsided to the ground, danger still lurked. We were now within spitting range of regurgitated cud, which is harmless if a little messy. But watch out for that whiplash neck that can swing round and present teeth that snap shut with the ferocity of a portcullis.

Half an hour after setting out, much of the baggage was scattered on the ground again. Some of the ropes hadn't been tied fast enough. Tomorrow would be quicker, we said.

We marched for the rest of the day, taking turns atop the four camels that had riding saddles on them.

The camels, recently imported from Somalia, were on their first proper expedition. Usually they took visitors on four-day camping excursions. This trip was designed to accustom them to the serious stuff of long-distance treks.

Unlike the Moores' proper safaris where clients watch the circus of loading and unloading from the comfort of a camp chair, we would be looking after the cam-



Stephen Wilson

It took three hours to load all the gear onto the camels.

els ourselves with assistance from the handlers. It was a working holiday.

Out on the plains we met Masai women bent beneath loads of firewood. "Where are you going?" they asked. "To Natron." Their eyes turned toward us and away again, carrying with them disbelief. "It is very far."

By the time a swift copper sun brushed the horizon, the camels had lost their concentration and were stumbling. We were as tired as they were although we wouldn't admit it.

We unloaded and set up camp in just over an hour. Thoughts of being set loose to graze or to sit with a mug of tea in a

camp chair inspired cooperation between beast and man.

As night fell, the camels were berded into a protective corral we had made with their saddles. Several hours later three lions strolled into camp, attracted by the camels' tangy odor. We stoked the fire high to keep them at bay.

"Crawl down into your sleeping bag. That's the best place to be when there's danger around," advised Frank, a veteran safari guide. The lions hunkered down in the bushes and kept silent vigil until dawn, when they padded off across the plain.

At first our caravan moved eagerly across the landscape of stippled grasses,

gliding past herds of wildebeest and zebra. But soon we realized the trip would push all of us to the limits of our endurance.

The camels' moods were mercurial. Sometimes they were all long-lashed charm and allowed us to plant kisses on their velvety noses. Yet, as the days wore on, they became increasingly cantankerous.

On the fourth day, Jan, the handsome gray bull, misbehaved and eventually had to be left to walk without his load. The others plodded along, or worse still, tucked their knees under them and sank to the ground. All we could do was pull on their ropes at one end and smack them with sticks at the other.

At noon we reached our first waterhole. It was there that the Great Escape took place.

As we unloaded, the camels erupted into a rodeo of rearing and hucking. Saneopans flew through the air. Beer bottles crashed to the ground. Fran was felled by a set of grass-stained teeth. Frank was sent flying by a hoof.

Knowing that cowardice is safer than valor, I threw aside Ngaroci's head rope to avoid being trampled. We stood there coated in dust. The camels had stampeded over the horizon.

We found them five miles away, serenely surveying us as we trudged toward them across the plain. Peter, the head handler, gave a soft whistle and they fell into an obedient line behind him.

The point had been made. The strike was over. It was less walking and more grazing after that.

We eventually reached our destination, unbowed by bouts of heatstroke and the blisters on our feet. The last day was filled with talk of "the next safari." When traveling by camel, even disaster is transmuted into unforgettable adventure.

To go on safari with Chris and Fran Moore, contact: Camels Only, P.O. Box 12530, Arusha, Tanzania. Tel: 255-57-7111. Fax: 255-57-8997.

A day trip costs \$50 per person including food. Trips of several days cost \$150 a night.

Mary Anne Fitzgerald is a London-based journalist who covers Africa.

### HEAR THIS

■ Forget the election, it's catalogues that tell you the people's mood. Cher says that, in her new home furnishings catalogue, incense is selling, like, wow. "They said it was too 1960s hippies," she told The Washington Post. "But we sell 50 to 100 packets of it a day."

## THE MOVIE GUIDE

### Stargate

Directed by Roland Emmerich, U.S.

There are almost as many plots in "Stargate" as there are characters, but the idea behind the movie is simple: space adventure in ancient Egypt. It works better than you'd think. For kids, there are relentless special effects. For adults, there is a smartly designed parallel universe that echoes the Egypt of old Bible movies, and the appearance of Jaye Davidson (the androgynous star of "The Crying Game") as the sun god, Ra, juggling all this makes "Stargate" move more slowly than any action movie should, but it has plenty of enticing moments. The story begins in Giza, Egypt, in 1928, when archaeologists discover a large stone wheel with mysterious symbols carved on it. Leaping to the present, we see

James Spader as an Egyptologist, Dr. Daniel Jackson, being laughed off the podium when he suggests that the Egyptians didn't build the pyramids. He doesn't know who did build them, but the answer is lurking in outer space. He is recruited to work on a project deciphering the symbols on the stone, and he discovers that this object is a stargate, a portal to another world.

Along with a military contingent led by Kurt Russell as Colonel Jack O'Neill, Jackson walks through the stargate and is sent whizzing through a dark tunnel, emerging among the stars and landing on a planet that looks Egyptian. The uneven "Stargate" may not appeal to adults who don't already have a taste for this kind of science fantasy. It borrows too much from other films, some as good as the Indiana

Jones trilogy and others as flat as "Dune." And the story is bound to be too confusing for very small children. But "Stargate" is a clever adventure that should find its audience.

### Toro

Directed by Carlo Mazzacurati, Italy.

With the Italian film industry generally short on original ideas, the Paduan writer-director Carlo Mazzacurati's quirky, expertly shot, consistently watchable "Il Toro" (The Bull) comes as a welcome surprise. Franco (Diego Abatantuono) loses his job amid cutbacks at the stud farm where he works and, despairing of finding another one, decides to steal Corinto, one of the prize bulls. Worth a billion lire, Corinto is far too well-known in Italy to be saleable, so Franco recruits

his former friend Loris (Roberto Citran), who is also financially on the ropes, and his truck to smuggle the bull out of the country, and on into Hungary. Trying to convey this 14-ton behemoth — a surprisingly fragile "melancholic creature constantly fighting against the forces of gravity" — anywhere is an uphill task, but when the truck breaks down, they are turned back at the border and it starts to snow, disaster looms large. The volatile relationship between Franco (robust, bombastic, but basically good-hearted) and Loris (a shy, gentle soul, painfully anxious about the bull's well-being) is convincingly portrayed. And the winter landscapes — the result of unseasonably early snowfalls that took the director by surprise — lend the film a majestic grandeur.

(Roderick Conway Morris, IHT)



Kurt Russell in "Stargate."

## BOOKS

### WHAT THEY'RE READING

■ Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia and the incoming speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, is reading "The Effective Executive" by Peter F. Drucker.

"It is the best single book on citizenship for the 21st century. Drucker is a remarkable student of management. Every citizen in the information age is, in fact, an executive." (Paul F. Horvitz, IHT)



### UPON THE DOORPOSTS OF THY HOUSE: Jewish Life in East-Central Europe, Yesterday and Today

By Ruth Ellen Gruber. 320 pages. \$24.95. John Wiley & Sons.

Reviewed by Barry James

**O**n the doorposts of countless houses in East-Central Europe, where few if any Jews have lived since the Holocaust half a century ago, it is still possible to distinguish the places where mezzuzahs had once been attached, marking these places as Jewish homes. Thus begins Ruth Ellen Gruber's haunting evocation of Jewish life as it used to be and as it survives in Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

The Book of Deuteronomy commands Jews to write the Shema — the profession of faith in one God — "upon the doorposts of thy house and upon thy gates." A mezzuzah is a box containing the prayer and where it exists no longer, Gruber says, there are scars, sometimes just a faint outline or a thickening of paint.

The same can be said of the Jewish communities of Eastern and Central Europe, where Nazi genocide reduced a vibrant people of five million also to a faint outline. Today, fewer

than 120,000 Jews live in the four countries — 90,000 of them in one city, Budapest.

Gruber's narrative ranges from shtetls — small towns that once had a large Jewish presence — to major cities such as Krakow in Poland, where the ancient Jewish quarter of Kazimierz has been left to molder through decades of neglect.

Like so many places on Gruber's itinerary, Kazimierz is a "symbol of Jewish absence," a ghost town replete with synagogues, prayer houses and community buildings.

The questions that Gruber raises are these: What should be done to preserve this unique Jewish heritage in the absence of Jews? How can it be done without cheapening the memory?

This is a book about shadows, about "that gaping, jagged hole in the tapestry of Jewish history," about the author's feelings, as a nonreligious American Jew, in the face of this absence.

More of a meditation than a Baedeker, it forms a companion to Gruber's earlier book, "Jewish Heritage Travel: A Guide to Central and Eastern Europe," which has recently been revised and updated.

Under communism, talk of the Jewish victims was often discouraged or distorted. In Prague, for example, the names of 77,000 Holocaust victims were removed from the walls of the Pinkas synagogue after Czechoslovakia broke off relations with Israel. It

was not until after the fall of communism that the names began to be restored.

As these newly independent countries began to face up to their history, Gruber sought to find out what knowledge remains and what uses are made of Jewish memory and Jewish history. "Have they left their mark anywhere, on anyone?" she asks.

The answer, in all too many cases, is no. Only the ghosts remain. Jewish cemeteries are abandoned and desecrated. Synagogues have been turned to other uses. And as if the lesson of history had not been learned, Gruber reports that the fall of communism has in places been followed by overt anti-Semitism and the rise of neo-Nazi skinheads.

Researching the book was made complicated by the fact that the collective memory has disappeared in many formerly

important Jewish centers. All the Jews have gone. And government officials often are still imbued with the Communist spirit of secrecy.

For example, Gruber found that the Polish city of Oswiecim — better known as Auschwitz — had once been a shtetl. But when she sought details of its prewar history, a librarian at the city archives refused to help her, saying that this was "secret Polish information."

This was not intended in any way to be a book about the Holocaust. By chance, however, Gruber was trapped by a snowstorm in Auschwitz and ended up staying at the new Center for Information, Meetings, Dialogue, Education and Prayer close to the former death camp.

Early one morning, she switched on her radio and heard about the evacuation of 2,000 Muslim refugees from the Bos-

nian enclave of Srebrenica, packed standing in open trucks for a 60-mile trip. "I was lying in bed here in Auschwitz," she writes, "listening to this."

she writes, "I couldn't bear it. I thought of a phrase I had read somewhere: 'History doesn't repeat itself, it rhymes.'"

(International Herald Tribune)

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

**O**n the diagrammed deal from the annual Expert Night at the Harmonie Club, some of the visiting experts did worse than the resident members. They bid to six no-trump, which appears to hinge on the diamond finesse. After the lead of the ace and another heart, South cashed the diamond ace, dropping dummy's jack to preserve a finesse possibility. Then the major-suit winners were cashed, followed by three top clubs to reach this ending:

NORTH		WEST		EAST (D)	
♠ A Q 10	♣ J 2	♠ 8 5 4	♣ A 7 5	♠ 8 7	♣ 10 8 5 4
♦ 7	♥ Q 7	♦ 9 6 5 2	♥ A K Q 3	♦ 9 8 5	♥ 10 4
SOUTH		WEST		EAST	
♠ K J 3 2	♣ K 9 8	♠ 9 8	♣ 10 4 3	♠ 8	♣ 8

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
East: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠, 101♠, 102♠, 103♠, 104♠, 105♠, 106♠, 107♠, 108♠, 109♠, 110♠, 111♠, 112♠, 113♠, 114♠, 115♠, 116♠, 117♠, 118♠, 119♠, 120♠, 121♠, 122♠, 123♠, 124♠, 125♠, 126♠, 127♠, 128♠, 129♠, 130♠, 131♠, 132♠, 133♠, 134♠, 135♠, 136♠, 137♠, 138♠, 139♠, 140♠, 141♠, 142♠, 143♠, 144♠, 145♠, 146♠, 147♠, 148♠, 149♠, 150♠, 151♠, 152♠, 153♠, 154♠, 155♠, 156♠, 157♠, 158♠, 159♠, 160♠, 161♠, 162♠, 163♠, 164♠, 165♠, 166♠, 167♠, 168♠, 169♠, 170♠, 171♠, 172♠, 173♠, 174♠, 175♠, 176♠, 177♠, 178♠, 179♠, 180♠, 181♠, 182♠, 183♠, 184♠, 185♠, 186♠, 187♠, 188♠, 189♠, 190♠, 191♠, 192♠, 193♠, 194♠, 195♠, 196♠, 197♠, 198♠, 199♠, 200♠, 201♠, 202♠, 203♠, 204♠, 205♠, 206♠, 207♠, 208♠, 209♠, 210♠, 211♠, 212♠, 213♠, 214♠, 215♠, 216♠, 217♠, 218♠, 219♠, 220♠, 221♠, 222♠, 223♠, 224♠, 225♠, 226♠, 227♠, 228♠, 229♠, 230♠, 231♠, 232♠, 233♠, 234♠, 235♠, 236♠, 237♠, 238♠, 239♠, 240♠, 241♠, 242♠, 243♠, 244♠, 245♠, 246♠, 247♠, 248♠, 249♠, 250♠, 251♠, 252♠, 253♠, 254♠, 255♠, 256♠, 257♠, 258♠, 259♠, 260♠, 261♠, 262♠, 263♠, 264♠, 265♠, 266♠, 267♠, 268♠, 269♠, 270♠, 271♠, 272♠, 273♠, 274♠, 275♠, 276♠, 277♠, 278♠, 279♠, 280♠, 281♠, 282♠, 283♠, 284♠, 285♠, 286♠, 287♠, 288♠, 289♠, 290♠, 291♠, 292♠, 293♠, 294♠, 295♠, 296♠, 297♠, 298♠, 299♠, 300♠, 301♠, 302♠, 303♠, 304♠, 305♠, 306♠, 307♠, 308♠, 309♠, 310♠, 311♠, 312♠, 313♠, 314♠, 315♠, 316♠, 317♠, 318♠, 319♠, 320♠, 321♠, 322♠, 323♠, 324♠, 325♠, 326♠, 327♠, 328♠, 329♠, 330♠, 331♠, 332♠, 333♠, 334♠, 335♠, 336♠, 337♠, 338♠, 339♠, 340♠, 341♠, 342♠, 343♠, 344♠, 345♠, 346♠, 347♠, 348♠, 349♠, 350♠, 351♠, 352♠, 353♠, 354♠, 355♠, 356♠, 357♠, 358♠, 359♠, 360♠, 361♠, 362♠, 363♠, 364♠, 365♠, 366♠, 367♠, 368♠, 369♠, 370♠, 371♠, 372♠, 373♠, 374♠, 375♠, 376♠, 377♠, 378♠, 379♠, 380♠, 381♠, 382♠, 383♠, 384♠, 385♠, 386♠, 387♠, 388♠, 389♠, 390♠, 391♠, 392♠, 393♠, 394♠, 395♠, 396♠, 397♠, 398♠, 399♠, 400♠, 401♠, 402♠, 403♠, 404♠, 405♠, 406♠, 407♠, 408♠, 409♠, 410♠, 411♠, 412♠, 413♠, 414♠, 415♠, 416♠, 417♠, 418♠, 419♠, 420♠, 421♠, 422♠, 423♠, 424♠, 425♠, 426♠, 427♠, 428♠, 429♠, 430♠, 431♠, 432♠, 433♠, 434♠, 435♠, 436♠, 437♠, 438♠, 439♠, 440♠, 441♠, 442♠, 443♠, 444♠, 445♠, 446♠, 447♠, 448♠, 449♠, 450♠, 451♠, 452♠, 453♠, 454♠, 455♠, 456♠, 457♠, 458♠, 459♠, 460♠, 461♠, 462♠, 463♠, 464♠, 465♠, 466♠, 467♠, 468♠, 469♠, 470♠, 471♠, 472♠, 473♠, 474♠, 475♠, 476♠, 477♠, 478♠, 479♠, 480♠, 481♠, 482♠, 483♠, 484♠, 485♠, 486♠, 487♠, 488♠, 489♠, 490♠, 491♠, 492♠, 493♠, 494♠, 495♠, 496♠, 497♠, 498♠, 499♠, 500♠, 501♠, 502♠, 503♠, 504♠, 505♠, 506♠, 507♠, 508♠, 509♠, 510♠, 511♠, 512♠, 513♠, 514♠, 515♠, 516♠, 517♠, 518♠, 519♠, 520♠, 521♠, 522♠, 523♠, 524♠, 525♠, 526♠, 527♠, 528♠, 529♠, 530♠, 531♠, 532♠, 533♠, 534♠, 535♠, 536♠, 537♠, 538♠, 539♠, 540♠, 541♠, 542♠, 543♠, 544♠, 545♠, 546♠, 547♠, 548♠, 549♠, 550♠, 551♠, 552♠, 553♠, 554♠, 555♠, 556♠, 557♠, 558♠, 559♠, 560♠, 561♠, 562♠, 563♠, 564♠, 565♠, 566♠, 567♠, 568♠, 569♠, 570♠, 571♠, 572♠, 573♠, 574♠, 575♠, 576♠, 577♠, 578♠, 579♠, 580♠, 581♠, 582♠, 583♠, 584♠, 585♠, 586♠, 587♠, 588♠, 589♠, 590♠, 591♠, 592♠, 593♠, 594♠, 595♠, 596♠, 597♠, 598♠, 599♠, 600♠, 601♠, 602♠, 603♠, 604♠, 605♠, 606♠, 607♠, 608♠, 609♠, 610♠, 611♠, 612♠, 613♠, 614♠, 615♠, 616♠, 617♠, 618♠, 619♠, 620♠, 621♠, 622♠, 623♠, 624♠, 625♠, 626♠, 627♠, 628♠, 629♠, 630♠, 631♠, 632♠, 633♠, 634♠, 635♠, 636♠, 637♠, 638♠, 639♠, 640♠, 641♠, 642♠, 643♠, 644♠, 645♠, 646♠, 647♠, 648♠, 649♠, 650♠, 651♠, 652♠, 653♠, 654♠, 655♠, 656♠, 657♠, 658♠, 659♠, 660♠, 661♠, 662♠, 663♠, 664♠, 665♠, 666♠, 667♠, 668♠, 669♠, 670♠, 671♠, 672♠, 673♠, 674♠, 675♠, 676♠, 677♠, 678♠, 679♠, 680♠, 681♠, 682♠, 683♠, 684♠, 685♠, 686♠, 687♠, 688♠, 689♠, 690♠, 691♠, 692♠, 693♠, 694♠, 695♠, 696♠, 697♠, 698♠, 699♠, 700♠, 701♠, 702♠, 703♠, 704♠, 705♠, 706♠, 707♠, 708♠, 709♠, 710♠, 711♠, 712♠, 713♠, 714♠, 715♠, 716♠, 717♠, 718♠, 719♠, 720♠, 721♠, 722♠, 723♠, 724♠, 725♠, 726♠, 727♠, 728♠, 729♠, 730♠, 731♠, 732♠, 733♠, 734♠, 735♠, 736♠, 737♠, 738♠, 739♠, 740♠, 741♠, 742♠, 743♠, 744♠, 745♠, 746♠, 747♠, 748♠, 749♠, 750♠, 751♠, 752♠, 753♠, 754♠, 755♠, 756♠, 757♠, 758♠, 759♠, 760♠, 761♠, 762♠, 763♠, 764♠, 765♠, 766♠, 767♠, 768♠, 769♠, 770♠, 771♠, 772♠, 773♠, 774♠, 775♠, 776♠, 777♠, 778♠, 779♠, 780♠, 781♠, 782♠, 783♠, 784♠, 785♠, 786♠, 787♠, 788♠, 789♠, 790♠, 791♠, 792♠, 793♠, 794♠, 795♠, 796♠, 797♠, 798♠, 799♠, 800♠, 801♠, 802♠, 803♠, 804♠, 805♠, 806♠, 807♠, 808♠, 809♠, 810♠, 811♠, 812♠, 813♠, 814♠, 815♠, 816♠, 817♠, 818♠, 819♠, 820♠, 821♠, 822♠, 823♠, 824♠, 825♠, 826♠, 827♠, 828♠, 829♠, 830♠, 831♠, 832♠, 833♠, 834♠, 835♠, 836♠,

## The Latest Crop of 'Baby Bistros'

By Patricia Wells  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—The "baby bistro" trend shows no signs of letting up and that's positive for all of us. Almost weekly, a grand restaurant decides to broaden its clientele by opening a lower-priced, more casual establishment next door, on the next block, across the river. The places take off in a flash, filling a void one wouldn't even imagine was there.

With Gays Rive Gauche, open on Rue du Bac since last June, we witness the piggyback effect. Gays Rive Droite (baby bistro to the grand fish restaurant Goumard-Pruvost) works so well, owner Jean-Claude Goumard decided to cross the Seine to draw the chic Saint-Germain crowd.

My passion for fresh fish is no secret, so a menu that includes a well-seasoned salad of skate in a caper vinaigrette, an energizing salad of fresh crabmeat, an unfussy grilled daurade dotted with olive oil and basil; or red tuna panfried with a touch of spicy red peppers from the Basque country village of Espelette is impossible to pass up.

The marine-like blue-and-white decor puts you right in the mood, and the limited, but well-chosen wine list offers some fine drinking. Try Léon Boyer's 1993 Riesling (175 francs or \$33), Gaston Huet's 1992 Vouvray (160 francs), or Château de Passavant's 1992 Anjou rouge (130 francs). Tables are elbow-to-elbow, so this is not the place for a private, intimate tête-à-tête.

If more chefs listened to the public and just gave them what they were asking for, the gastronomic world would be a simpler place indeed. Five years ago, Yvan Zapla-flek knew that the Right Bank Champ-Élysées show-biz crowd wanted pretty, cozy, cheap and cheerful. So with Restaurant Yvan, he gave them a dressed-up place that serves as a club that's open to all. Keep the menu simple, yet modern. Don't complicate, serve until midnight, and make diners feel they're getting something for their money.

In August, the young Belgian chef quietly opened a bistro next door, Le Petit Yvan, where the salon-like decor (which the French love to call "cozy") makes you happy you've left the confines of your living room. Even though you may not recognize anyone in the place, there's an electric feeling in the air, as though you

are, at last, in the right spot on the right night.

While Yvan's food lacks a certain finesse and refinement, it's pretty hard to complain about a 138-franc menu that includes nicely seasoned rillettes of sardines; brochettes of tuna bathed in a creamy sauce and surrounded by generous portions of mashed potatoes, or a mix of boudin noir and boudin blanc, paired with sautéed apples. There's nothing here to make you reach a state of ecstasy, but it's hard to walk away disappointed. Elbow-to-elbow is also the name of the game here, and the feeble exhaust system suggests that nonsmokers may choose to boycott. My biggest regret is the increasing trend toward paper napkins. Another sign of the slow demise of France's once impeccable standards.

Gays Rive Gauche, 44 Rue du Bac, Paris 7; tel: 45.44.73.73. Closed Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, Eurocard, MasterCard, Visa. A la carte, 300 francs, including service but not wine.

Le Petit Yvan, 1 bis Rue Jean Mermoz, Paris 8; tel: 42.89.49.65. Closed Saturday lunch and Sunday. Open until midnight. Credit card: Visa. 138-franc menu, including service and a glass of wine.

## THE ARTS GUIDE

### AUSTRIA

Vienna  
Palais Liechtenstein, tel: (1) 317-6900, closed Mondays. To Jan. 8: "Hubert Schmalz." Austrian-born Hubert Schmalz is a representative of the "New Painting" of the late 1970s and '80s. The subjects include nudes, houses and figures of Christ. Museum Moderner Kunst Stiftung Ludwig Wien, tel: (1) 317-69.00. To Jan. 8: "Hubert Schmalz: New Painting." 60 paintings by the artist (born 1952) in a large retrospective, featuring nudes, paintings of houses and Christ figures from the past 10 years.

### BRITAIN

Glasgow  
The Italian Centre, tel: (41) 339.7517, closed Sundays. To Dec. 18: "Fig." 32 contemporary artists show paintings, printmaking, sculpture, video, photography and installations in an annual exhibition.

London  
National Portrait Gallery, tel: (71) 306-0055, open daily. To Feb. 12: "Christina Rossetti, 1830-1894." Documents the upbringing and the relations of the British poet. Includes portraits of her by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, her brother, as well as other Pre-Raphaelite portraits. Her poetry will be displayed in original manuscripts and illustrated editions.

Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (71) 494-5615, open daily. Continuing To Dec. 14: "The Glory of Venice: Art in the 18th Century." South Bank Centre, tel: (71) 928-9800. Nov. 18 to May 1995: "Purcell: Tercentenary Celebrations, focusing on Purcell's theater music, at Queen Elizabeth Hall with John Eliot Gardiner conducting a performance of "King Arthur."

Tate Gallery, tel: (71) 887-9000, open daily. To Feb. 12: "From Gainsborough to the Pre-Raphaelites: Works on Paper." A selection of British watercolors, including landscapes by Thomas Girtin and Turner, drawings by Rossetti and engravings by Stubbs.

Victoria and Albert Museum, tel: (71) 938-8500, open daily. To Feb. 18: "Streetscape: From Sidewalk to Street." 1940 to Tomorrow: "Viva! Chantal's sequined surfer suit; Moschino and Dolce & Gabbana's hippy interpretations; subversive tribe fashion: punk, Teddy boys and hooligans; rap, whose looks are imitated by high fashion."

### CANADA

Montreal  
Musée d'Art Contemporain, tel: (514) 947-6226, closed Mondays. To April 16: "Highlights of the Collection." A new exhibition of works from the permanent collection of the museum between 1978 and 1992. Including artists such as Daniel Buren, Charles Gagnon, Betty Goodwin, Michael Snow and Barbara Steinman.

### DENMARK

Humblybak  
Louisiana Museum of Modern Art, tel: 42-19-07-19, open daily. To Feb. 5: "Toussaint-Louis and Paris." Approximately 70 paintings, 30 drawings and 100 graphic works from the time the artist spent in Paris from 1880 until his death in 1901, depicting the stars of the belle époque and cities.

### FRANCE

Paris  
Musée de l'Art et du Costume, Palais Galliera, tel: (1) 47-20-85-23, closed Mondays. To March 12: "Histoire du Jeans de 1750 à nos jours." Documents the development of denim and jeans, from the American workers' and farmers' overalls to present-day teenagers' uniform.

Musée Rodin, tel: (1) 44-18-61-10, closed Mondays. To Jan. 8: "Dessins de Zadkine." Features 80 drawings, including 25 World War I drawings and 55 drawings created between 1936 and 1967.

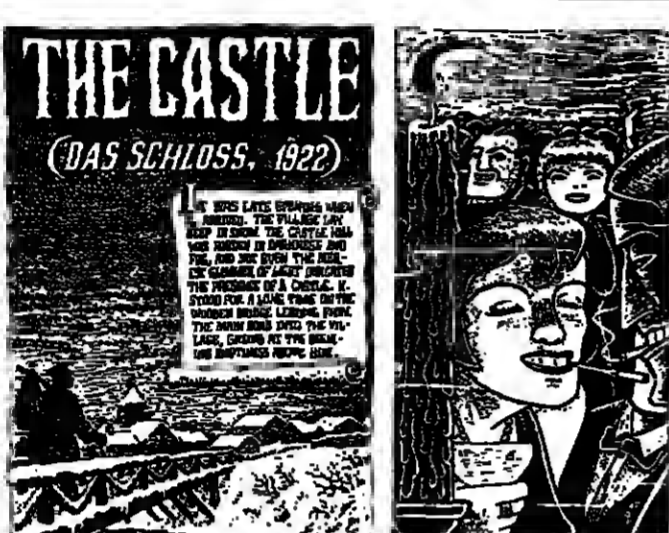
Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, tel: (1) 49-52-50-00. The Kirov Opera of St. Petersburg performs Rimsky-Korsakov's "Khen" (Nov. 23, Dec. 10 and 11) and "Sadko" (Dec. 6, 7 and 9). Also "Queen of Spades" (Nov. 25, 26, 27, Dec. 1 and 2) and "Kno-vanshchina" (Nov. 29, 30, Dec. 3 and 4). All the operas are directed by Alexei Stepanuk and conducted by Valery Gergiev.

### GERMANY

Bonn  
Kunst- und Ausstellungshalle der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, tel: (228) 9171-200, closed Mondays. To Feb. 28: "Wunderkammer des Abendlandes." A journey through the history of European museums and collections. Features 2,000 objects collected by Europeans and now belonging to Scandinavian museums and private collectors; objects from the Renaissance to the Surrealist exhibitions of the 1930s.

### ISRAEL

Jerusalem  
The Israel Museum, tel: (2) 708-811, open daily. "Heroes: Past and



Present: "Real and Imaginary heroes are presented through activities, multi-media programs, computer games and films that track the image of both the ancient and modern hero."

Italy  
Venice  
Musée Correr, tel: (41) 940-200, open daily. To Dec. 11: "Impressionismo & Neopressionismo: Donne e Paesaggi dal Petit Palais di Ginevra." 70 works representing women and landscapes. Includes works by Fantin-Latour, Gauguin, Degas, Kissling and Foulha, as well as a bronze by Gauguin.

Sweden  
Stockholm  
National Museum, tel: (9) 666-4250, closed Mondays. To Jan. 8: "Erik Fleming: Silver from Alsterborg." Silverware created by the Swedish silversmith at the Atelier Borgila which he founded in 1920, including the 800-piece service given by the Swedish people to Prince Gustav Adolf and his wife in 1922.

United States  
Chicago  
Art Institute, tel: (312) 443-3600.

Spain  
Madrid  
Museo del Prado, tel: (91) 420-28-36, closed Mondays. "Fedeneco de Madrazo y Kuntz." Features the works of the Spanish painter, who also was the director of the Museo twice. Includes portraits, history and religious paintings.

Los Angeles  
County Museum of Art, tel: (213) 857-6522, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. To Feb. 12: "Annie Leibovitz: Photographs 1970-1990." 150 images including portraits of John Lennon, Ella Fitzgerald, and early black-and-white essays on the Rolling Stones and President Nixon.

New York  
Bard Graduate Center, tel: (212) 721-4245, closed Mondays. To Feb. 28: "Crosscurrents of Modernism: Selections from the Sydney and Frances Lewis Collection of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts." More than 60 pieces of late 19th- and early 20th-century decorative art. Includes furniture, ceramics, silver, glass, book bindings and jewelry.

Brooklyn Academy of Music, tel: (212) 307-4100. The New York premiere of Philip Glass' "La Belle et la Bête," an opera for ensemble and film. It features Cocteau's classic film for its mise-en-scène and the screenplay as its libretto. Dec. 7, 9, 10 and 11.

Galleria St. Etienne, tel: (212) 245-6734, closed Mondays and Sundays. To Jan. 7: "Comic Artists as Book Illustrators: Drawn to Text." Features book illustrations by five comic artists: Robert Crumb, Javier Mariscal, Lorenzo Mattotti, Jacques Tardi and Art Spiegelman.

Museum of Modern Art, tel: (212) 708-9400, closed Wednesdays. Continuing To Jan. 10: "Cy Twombly: A Retrospective."

Metropolitan Museum of Art, tel: (212) 570-3951, closed Mondays. To Jan. 29: "Pharaoh's Gifts: Stone Vessels from Ancient Egypt." More than 140 objects exemplifying Egyptian stone-working skills and domestic vessels that served as cosmetic containers, funeral equipment and royal gifts.

CLOSING SOON  
On Nov. 20: "Japanese Design: A Survey Since 1950." Philadelphia Museum of Art, Philadelphia.

On Nov. 20: "Peasures: Bijoux Ethniques des Collections du Musée Bernier-Mueller." Musée des Arts Décoratifs, Paris.

On Nov. 20: "A Chief of Ideas: Voltaire and the Eighteenth Century." Pierpont Morgan Library, New York.

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## New Look in Paris Museum Shops

By Christopher Petkanas

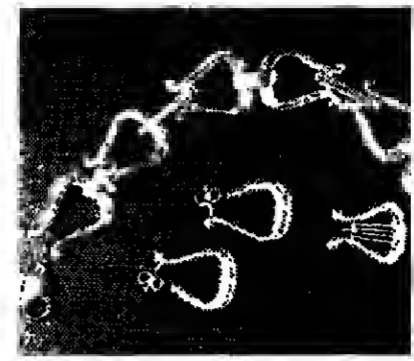
IX-EN-PROVENCE, France — When in 1989, Paul Mathieu told the oow-iertered American House & Garden, "Before I met Michael, I thought I was the only person in the world who had taste," it was a decorating shot heard around the world.

Arrogance and silliness are endemic to the decorating milieu, right up there with dust-gathering passenterie and curtains that bunch eight inches on the floor but, to the surprise of many, Mathieu and Michael Ray have turned out to be the French-American decorating team that just won't go away. What is more, they are the creative team behind one of the more interesting Paris shopping stories of the season.

Their new collection of objects for Paris Musées, a group of 15 small museums in the capital, was inspired by works of art in the Musée Carnavalet.

The sand-blasted triangular motif on a set of lozenge-shaped drinking glasses was lifted off a Harlequin costume in the 16th-century painting "L'Orme du Mail." The gold leaves printed on Robert le Hérou's raw linen apron and dish cloth (Mathieu and Ray acted as art directors for these items) recall elements of boiserie that adorned the Hôtel d'Uzès in Paris in the 18th century.

From an earlier Paris Musées collection for which they commissioned objects from fellow designers and decorators, André Putman came up with a bronze travel clock whose face is ornamented with a crown of bay leaves borrowed from those held by an 1808 lead statue of Victory by Louis-Simon Boizot, also in the Carnavalet. Patrick Naggar did a bronze serving tray whose lip holds an arcing stem that finishes in a pair of wings suggested by Jules Coutan's 1886 sculpture "La Paix Armée" in the Musée du Petit Palais, another museum in the group.



Jewelry of the "Lyre" collection.

THE collections are sold at the Carnavalet, the Musée de la Mode et du Costume and the Paris Musées boutiques in Les Halles; starting Dec. 15, they will also be sold at 29 bis Rue des Francs-Bourgeois, in the fourth arrondissement. Prices range from 55 francs (about \$11) for a dish cloth to 682 francs for a gold-plate bracelet with lyre-shaped links and 2,310 francs for the clock.

Mathieu, who is 34 and French and grew up in Lyon, and Ray, who is 32 and American and grew up in Fresno, California, seemed to really believe they were The Only Ones. Even if they were forced to acknowledge their membership in a design movement, the so-called New Barbarians, whose accepted leaders were Elizabeth Garoute and Mattia Bonetti, they seemed to inhabit a different plateau.

Some assumed they were young and would just go away, taking with them their door pulls in the form of leaves, gnarled tree branches sawed into curtain rails and empty picture frames growing horns. Instead, they have moved on successfully from New Barbarianism, developing an anecdotal style of decorating for serious patron-clients.

Teaming up with the architect Gilles

Bruc, Mathieu and Ray recently completed new schemes for the Banque de France here. Based in Aix, they are also working on a 1927 penthouse outside Paris and on a townhouse in New York.

In addition, they do a line of home furnishing fabrics for Donghia in the United States and are sculpting an eight-room luxury hotel out of a 15th-century maison de maître in Carcassonne.

"In the '80s it was all about restoration," says Ray, trend-tracking. "I don't know what it is now, but all anyone wants to do is knock down walls."

Rather than cast around for a different architect for every job, he and Mathieu recently brought one on staff, Hervé Kakouridis.

There is also their association with Andrée Putman. When in 1990 Mathieu and Ray failed an audition to decorate Chateau Marmont, the Los Angeles hotel, Putman bought up the prototypes and put them in production for his firm, Ecot International, which also makes re-editions of pieces by Jean-Michel Frank and Eileen Gray.

In their work for Paris Musées, Ray says he and Mathieu have tried to do something "not just for those passing through the city on a visit, but for people who live in the neighborhoods where the museum shops are located. We want people to become accustomed to using the shops in the Carnavalet and Musée de la Mode even if they don't happen to be seeing an exhibit there."

There have been glitches. The board that approves the designs last year gave the go-ahead for a scarf silk-screened with a human skull from the Paris Catacombes museum. Then the board became a little uncomfortable with the subject, and withdrew its approval.

Christopher Petkanas's history of the New York decorating firm Parish-Hadley will be published next year by Little, Brown.

## CHARMING HOTELS IN PARIS

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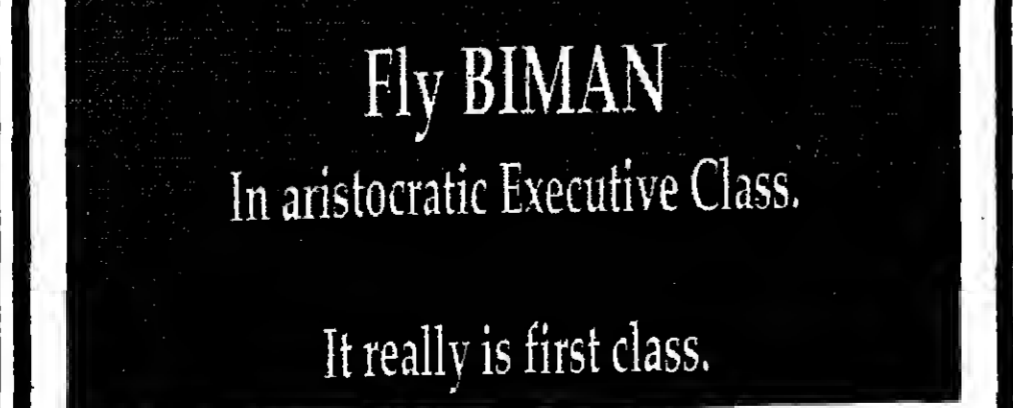
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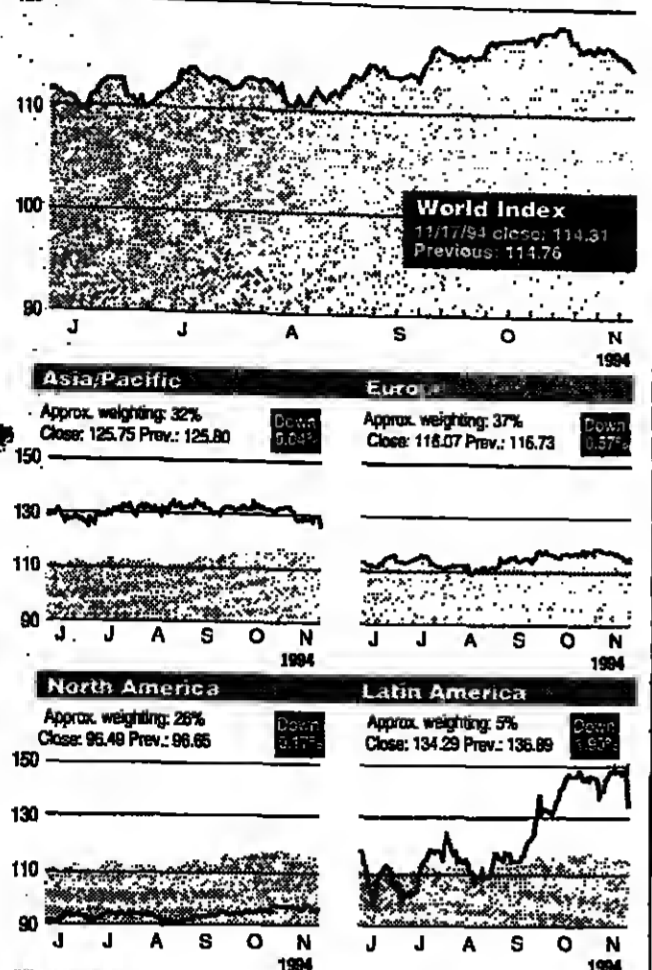
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The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers. The index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors	Nov. 18	Nov. 17	% change
Energy	113.74	113.82	-0.07
Chemicals	127.78	128.24	-0.36
Utilities	113.28	113.59	-0.26
Services	116.72	117.15	-0.37
Capital Goods	115.28	116.07	-0.70
Raw Materials	132.75	133.03	-0.21
Consumer Goods	105.12	105.56	-0.42
Miscellaneous	122.40	123.51	-0.90

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

## Why Europe Can't Create Jobs

### Report Calls State Interference the Prime Culprit

By Erik Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A new study, flying in the face of conventional wisdom, suggests that government interference in the markets in which goods are sold, and not so-called labor market rigidities, is the principal culprit in Europe's poor record of job-creation.

The year-long investigation of how jobs are created and disappear in six of the world's leading economies also refutes convention with its finding that the United States has not only excelled at generating new jobs since 1980 but even at generating highly skilled, highly paid jobs as well.

"Everybody from central bankers to politicians to private sector analysts has pretty well settled on the labor market as being the problem," says William Lewis, the director of the McKinsey Global Institute, the Washington-based independent research arm of the management consultants McKinsey & Co.

In a report being released Friday, McKinsey disputed that notion. "We find that the labor market is only half the problem at best," says Mr. Lewis.

More specifically, he insisted that while such things as Europe's high minimum wages and social costs have effectively barred the creation of new jobs, this is only true for low-wage, low-skill

industries such as retailing and restaurants.

The report pointed to a host of what it termed "product market restrictions" that are holding back job creation in other sectors. Among those it faulted were restrictions imposed by governments ranging from tight zoning laws to regulations that effectively impede financial innovation.

The authors noted that Continental countries had unemployment rates of only about 2 percent in 1970, roughly equal to that of Japan. The report specifically examined France, Germany, Italy and Spain, as well as the United States and Japan. Today joblessness exceeds 10 percent of the work force.

In the seven industries analyzed in the report, the United States led in job creation in every one. Furthermore, the report sharply rebukes the popular notion that, as Mr. Lewis puts it, those jobs have

been largely confined to "hamburger flippers."

"Much to our surprise, the U.S. economy emerges as looking much, much better than anyone would surmise from reading the headlines in the papers," said Mr. Lewis. The report concluded that the United States created more skilled jobs per 1,000 workers than either France or Germany in the period between 1980 and 1993.

It is in the service sector that the United States stands in a class by itself. In most of the industrialized world, the service sector accounts for 70 percent of the jobs. More importantly, Mr. Lewis said that "all the growth" is there.

It is in that critical sector that Europe has performed worst according to the report, largely as a result of misguided government policies. In France, for instance, the report noted that the willingness of U.S. authorities to countenance innovation in financial products and services has opened up vast new job opportunities in a highly paid industry.

Mr. Lewis offered no apologies for the implications of the report's recommendations. "Given the severity of the unemployment problem in Europe and the social tensions it generates, we are saying as outsiders that there needs to be a rebalancing of priorities," he said. "There is no free lunch here."

**'There needs to be a rebalancing of priorities.'**  
William Lewis, director of McKinsey Global Institute

## Hilton Hotels Ponders Going Up for Sale

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEVERLY HILLS, California — Hilton Hotels Corp. said Thursday it was exploring ways to increase shareholder value, including putting the company up for sale.

The company has hired Smith Barney & Co. to advise its management.

Other possibilities the company is considering are spinning off businesses, a reorganization of the company's finances, forming alliances with other companies, or the repurchase of Hilton shares.

Hilton stock surged \$10 to close at \$67.875.

Founded by Conrad Hilton after World War I, the company is one of the largest hotel chains in the United States and Europe, with more than 82,000 rooms. It also has interests in gambling, with five casino hotels in Nevada and other interests in Australia and Turkey.

Under a trust agreement set up after the death of Conrad Hilton, his son Barron, who is now Hilton's chairman, cannot sell the company for less than \$75 a share, according to James Schmitt, an analyst at Westcountry Financial.

Analysts said the announcement was a sign that Mr. Hil-

## AT&T Becomes Potential Bidder For Groupe Bull

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — AT&T Corp. emerged Thursday as a potential bidder for France's unprofitable state-owned computer maker, Groupe Bull, in what appeared to be an attempt to gain entry to Europe's protected telecommunications market.

A spokeswoman for Bull said the government had forbidden any comment on a report that AT&T and a French partner, Quadral, a holding company, were seeking to buy a 40 percent stake in Bull. In the United States, a spokeswoman for AT&T said the company's policy was not to discuss potential acquisitions and mergers.

But an industry source familiar with the talks confirmed that exploratory discussions were under way with the AT&T-Quadral partnership.

Bull has been conducting partnership negotiations for several months with European and U.S. corporations. The chairman of Groupe Bull, Jean-Marie Descarpentries, predicted in September that bidding would start this month.

The government owns 76 percent of Groupe Bull directly and 17.2 percent indirectly through the national telephone and telecommunications utility, France Telecom SA.

The privatization of Bull is a priority for the government, which after pumping \$2.1 billion into the company promised the European Commission that such capital injections would cease.

Bull has lost nearly \$4 billion in five years but has forecast a return to profitability in the second half of next year. As part of a restructuring plan, it has cut more than 10,000 jobs since 1991 and sold some of its units to Wang Laboratories Inc. of the United States.

Some analysts said the government would have to think twice before allowing the biggest rival to Alcatel Alsthom SA of France such a strategic foothold in the French and European markets.

According to the financial daily Les Echos, AT&T and Quadral presented their proposal to the Finance Ministry and Industry Ministry last week, saying they would develop Bull as a provider of systems and information services.

### Thinking Ahead / Commentary

## The West Must Stay Firm With China

By Reginald Dale  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The West must have a once-only chance to propel China along the road to economic reform and induce it to become a constructive player in the world economy. It is vital that the West — and above all the United States — not let this huge prize slip away.

The opportunity comes from China's fervent ambition to become a founding member of the new World Trade Organization due to be set up in Geneva at the beginning of next year, provided it is first approved by the U.S. Congress.

It is clearly in the rest of the world's interest that China submit itself to international discipline by joining the WTO. But the admission terms must include cast-iron commitments to open up the country's still largely centrally planned economy, the most protectionist of any major country.

If China is allowed to continue on its current mercantilist path, it will disrupt the world trading system and undermine plans for an Asia-Pacific free trade area by 2020 launched this week in Jakarta. Fortunately, the urgency of Beijing's desire to join the WTO gives the West enormous leverage.

Although it is of only symbolic value, China attaches major political importance to achieving founding-member status. Beijing is particularly anxious to join no later than Taiwan.

The principal economic incentive is guaranteed nondiscriminatory treatment for China's exports worldwide. Beijing also believes the WTO will help shield it from aggressive unilateral trade policies by the United States.

Now, as the negotiations near the deadline, China is hustling increasingly to get into the club, and even warning that it could get along fine without WTO membership if the West makes the entry terms too tough. That is pure bluff.

The real problem is that China is still trying to evade paying the full entry price, which means accepting the capital-free-market principles that have governed the Western-dominated world trading system since World War II.

"There is no reason to believe that China is committed to establishing a truly open, free-trading economy," writes Gregory J. Mastel in a report on China and the WTO, just published by the Economic Strategy Institute in Washington.

China does not recognize the basic concept of nondiscrimination against the companies and nationals of other coun-

## 'Frightening' Unemployment Likely to Linger in Germany

By Brandon Mitchener  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — German joblessness will remain at a "frightening and unacceptable level" in 1995 despite economic growth of 3 percent, Germany's official council of economic experts said Thursday in their annual report to the government.

The independent experts, popularly known as the "five wise men," estimated the current level of official and hidden unemployment in Germany at 5.3 million. They predicted that next year the official number of jobless would fall by 30,000 in Western Germany to 2.53 million and by 60,000 in Eastern Germany to 1.09 million, stubbornly resisting the effects of general economic growth.

In addition to issuing the forecasts, which largely echoed Bonn's lack of progress on downsizing the federal government, reducing new debt accumulation and introducing overdue changes in the country's tax, social security and health care structures.

But the five were generally optimistic about the state of the German economy. "While not entirely free of gray tones, our forecast for 1995 shows a bright picture," they said, cautioning that "the picture is dimmed by unemployment."

The report is a culmination of a year's work for the so-called wise men, each an acknowledged expert in his field of economics.

In the report, which was delivered to Chancellor Helmut Kohl Thursday evening, the five said the federal government's fiscal policy "lacked a clear medium-term plan to reduce government spending as a percentage of gross national product" and called on it to lower taxes and fees that burden the economy.

In particular, the wise men said the 7.5 percent "solidarity tax" surcharge on personal income that will be imposed in 1995 should be reduced to 5 percent in 1996, 2.5 percent in 1997 and eliminated a year later. So far, the government has only said it would "review" the tax on an occasional basis and eliminate it when the burden of German unification has been reduced.

Uwe Jens, an economics spokesman for the opposition Social Democratic Party, said the report should be seen as a prescription for a "round table" of government, labor, industry and the Bundesbank that is aimed at maintaining the rate of economic growth and creating jobs.

Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt agreed that unemployment would remain a serious problem, but took issue with the council's forecast, which is higher than his own.

The federal government is legally obligated to comment on the report, but when it does, it typically "leaves out the controversial issues," according to Wolfgang Glöckler, a spokesman.

Banking and industry lobbies, meanwhile, said the report confirmed the need for further structural change in the German economy.

**Volkswagen Narrows Loss**

Volkswagen AG, Europe's largest carmaker, is moving closer to its announced goal of breaking even this year and said Thursday it narrowed its pretax loss for the first nine months to 73 million Deutsche marks (\$47.08 million) from 1,532 million DM a year earlier, Bloomberg Business News reported from Wolfsburg.

In the third quarter, the company almost doubled pretax profit to 136 million DM from 70 million DM a year earlier. It said the economic recovery in its main markets as well as the effects of streamlining its operations had been the main factors in the improvement.

## Traders Profit at Salomon

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — Salomon Brothers Inc. is paying three traders almost \$100 million in compensation even though the securities firm posted a record loss of \$547 million in the first nine months of the year.

Salomon paid Dennis J. Keegan, the head of its U.S. bond arbitrage group, about \$30 million in compensation this year, people familiar with the firm said Thursday.

Andrew S. Fisher, a mortgage-bond trader in the group, also received about \$30 million, Robert M. Stavits, a government bond trader who works for Mr. Keegan, got about \$35 million.

The firm paid these sums because its bond arbitrage unit, where traders bet the firm's own money, earned almost \$1 billion in the year ended Sept. 30, people familiar with the firm said.

Overall, Salomon's proprietary trading business earned \$487 million in that year.

### CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates	Nov. 17	Nov. 18
Australia	1.34	1.34
Canada	0.71	0.71
France	6.55	6.55
Germany	1.36	1.36
Japan	163.25	163.25
UK	1.54	1.54
US	1.00	1.00

Forward Rates	Nov. 17	Nov. 18
1-month	1.34	1.34
3-month	1.36	1.36
6-month	1.38	1.38
1-year	1.40	1.40

### Spying Charge Could Delay Samsung's Carmaking Goal

SEOUL — Samsung Heavy Industries Co. faced a storm of criticism Thursday after being accused of industrial espionage, allegations which may cost the company its entry into automaking, executives said.

"I really am worried the industrial espionage charge will have a bad effect on our passenger car plans," a Samsung executive said.

State-owned Korea Heavy Industries & Construction Co. said it had lodged an industrial espionage complaint against Samsung Heavy, the shipbuilding and heavy equipment unit of Samsung Group.

A Korea Heavy Industries spokesman said a complaint had been lodged with police in the southeastern city of Changwon after an employee detected four Samsung engineers taking pictures of production facilities.

"These photographs show Samsung wanted key know-how related to production, setting up and operation of our Goliath cranes," the spokesman said.

Samsung Heavy Industries denied the charges, saying the crane at issue was old and there was nothing valuable to know about it. But analysts said the case could deal a fatal blow to the credibility and confidence Samsung has tried to build up to convince the government that it should enter the car market.

Samsung has for two years been trying to swing public opinion in favor of its entry into carmaking, but has yet to obtain government approval.

### VON ERNST GLOBAL PORTFOLIO

Global Bond	USD 0.26 per dividend share
European Fixed Interest	DEM 0.29 per dividend share
Sterling Fixed Interest	GBP 0.25 per dividend share
DM Bond	DEM 0.12 per dividend share
DM Short Term	DEM 0.17 per dividend share

# MARKET DIARY

## Big Board Slumps On Rate-Rise Fears

NEW YORK — The stock market fell Thursday on concern that rising interest rates will crimp consumer spending and prompt investors to pull money out of stocks in favor of bonds and cash, traders said.

"There's a lot of concern that monetary funds will start to get

### U.S. Stocks

redemptions as people want to go elsewhere with their money," said Richard Ciardullo, head trader at Eagle Asset Management Inc.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 17.15 points to 3,828.05, while losing issues outnumbered advancing ones by a ratio of 2 to 1 on the New York Stock Exchange.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell 11/32 point, to 93 cents, taking the yield up to 8.12 percent from 8.09 percent Wednesday.

"The market fears the worst of all possible worlds, which is stagnation: an uptick in inflation plus a drop in growth," said Michael Metz, market strategist with Oppenheimer & Co. "People are afraid that an increase in interest rates is going to choke off growth."

## Dollar Little Changed Before Trade Report

NEW YORK — The dollar ended little changed against other major currencies Thursday as the boost given by the

### Foreign Exchange

Federal Reserve Board's interest rate increase on Tuesday started to dissipate.

Traders said the market was now awaiting the release Friday of U.S. trade figures.

Concern about inflation, which diminishes the value of dollar-denominated assets, also was eroding the boost provided to the currency by the Fed's 0.75 percentage point rate increase.

"It seems that the Fed has to do more before foreign exchange market participants are more at ease," said David Jones, chief economist at bond dealer Aubrey Lansdon & Co.

The dollar ended at 1.5525 Deutsche marks, up from 1.5505 DM on Wednesday, but at 98.33

yen, down from 98.36 yen. The dollar rose to 1.3050 Swiss francs from 1.3043 francs, and to 5.3445 French francs from 5.3240 francs. The pound slipped to \$1.5719 from \$1.5735.

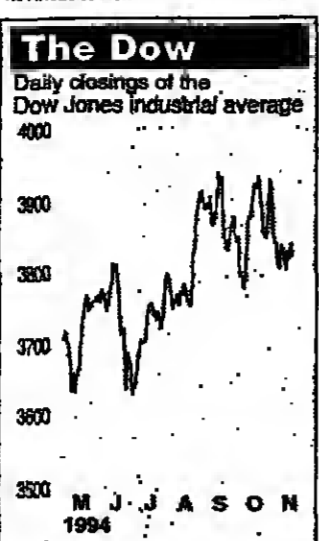
The dollar failed to respond much to an overall decline in the Philadelphia Federal Reserve business outlook survey and a larger-than-expected decline in housing starts for October.

"There is not much commitment to the dollar one way or another," said David DeRosa, trading manager at Swiss Bank Corp.

Amy Smith, an analyst with IDEA, said the dollar had failed to respond to benign economic data released Thursday and was pressured by the decline in the 30-year bond.

Traders said that until bond prices headed higher, it would be difficult for the dollar to rise further.

(AFP, AP, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)



Source: M.J. JASON

NYSE Most Active

AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	77,407	27 1/8	27 1/8	27 1/8	+ 1/8
IBM	41,142	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Microsoft	35,517	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/2
Oracle	11,812	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	+ 1/4
Novell	10,519	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4
Intel	9,812	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	+ 1/4
Compaq	8,512	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
HP	7,512	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+ 1/4
SP	6,512	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
SP	5,512	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	+ 1/4

NASDAQ Most Active

AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	77,407	27 1/8	27 1/8	27 1/8	+ 1/8
IBM	41,142	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Microsoft	35,517	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/2
Oracle	11,812	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	+ 1/4
Novell	10,519	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4
Intel	9,812	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	+ 1/4
Compaq	8,512	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
HP	7,512	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+ 1/4
SP	6,512	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
SP	5,512	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	+ 1/4

AMEX Most Active

AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	77,407	27 1/8	27 1/8	27 1/8	+ 1/8
IBM	41,142	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Microsoft	35,517	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/2
Oracle	11,812	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	+ 1/4
Novell	10,519	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4
Intel	9,812	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	+ 1/4
Compaq	8,512	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
HP	7,512	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+ 1/4
SP	6,512	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
SP	5,512	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	+ 1/4

Market Sales

NYSE	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	77,407	27 1/8	27 1/8	27 1/8	+ 1/8
NYSE	41,142	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	+ 1/4
NYSE	35,517	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/2
NYSE	11,812	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	+ 1/4
NYSE	10,519	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4
NYSE	9,812	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	+ 1/4
NYSE	8,512	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
NYSE	7,512	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+ 1/4
NYSE	6,512	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
NYSE	5,512	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	+ 1/4

### Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3848.15	3828.05	3828.05	-17.15
Trans	1481.25	1478.25	1478.25	-3.00
Comp	1267.75	1262.25	1262.25	-5.50

### Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3848.15	3828.05	3828.05	-17.15
Trans	1481.25	1478.25	1478.25	-3.00
Comp	1267.75	1262.25	1262.25	-5.50

### NYSE Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	3848.15	3828.05	3828.05	-17.15
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Trans	1481.25	1478.25	1478.25	-3.00
Comp	1267.75	1262.25	1262.25	-5.50

### Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
20 Bonds	1481.25	1478.25	1478.25	-3.00
10 Industrials	1267.75	1262.25	1262.25	-5.50

### AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	1481.25	1478.25	1478.25	-3.00

### NYSE Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	3848.15	3828.05	3828.05	-17.15

### AMEX Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	1481.25	1478.25	1478.25	-3.00

### NASDAQ Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ	3848.15	3828.05	3828.05	-17.15

### Spot Commodities

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Crude Oil	27.15	27.15	27.15	+0.00
Gold	382.00	382.00	382.00	+0.00
Silver	16.50	16.50	16.50	+0.00

### EUROPEAN FUTURES

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Aluminum	151.50	151.50	151.50	+0.25
Copper	151.50	151.50	151.50	+0.25
Gold	382.00	382.00	382.00	+0.00

### Stock Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	2715.00	2715.00	2715.00	+1.00
DAX	2715.00	2715.00	2715.00	+1.00
Nikkei	2715.00	2715.00	2715.00	+1.00

### Dividends

Company	Dividend	Yield	Ex Date
AT&T	0.75	2.7%	11/22/94
IBM	0.75	2.7%	11/22/94
Microsoft	0.75	2.7%	11/22/94

### Industrials

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3848.15	3828.05	3828.05	-17.15

### Financial

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Fin	1481.25	1478.25	1478.25	-3.00

### 3-MONTH STERLING (L.F.F.E.)

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3M Ster	1481.25	1478.25	1478.25	-3.00

### 3-MONTH EURO (L.F.F.E.)

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3M Euro	1481.25	1478.25	1478.25	-3.00

### 3-MONTH JPY (MATTIF)

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3M JPY	1481.25	1478.25	1478.25	-3.00

### 10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATTIF)

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
10Y Fr	1481.25	1478.25	1478.25	-3.00

### GERMAN GOV. BONDS (L.F.F.E.)

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
10Y Ger	1481.25	1478.25	1478.25	-3.00

### 10-YEAR U.S. GOV. BONDS (MATTIF)

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
10Y US	1481.25	1478.25	1478.25	-3.00

### 3-MONTH U.S. GOV. BONDS (MATTIF)

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3M US	1481.25	1478.25	1478.25	-3.00

### 3-MONTH U.S. GOV. BONDS (MATTIF)

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3M US	1481.25	1478.25	1478.25	-3.00

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Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3M US	1481.25	1478.25	1478.25	-3.00

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Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3M US	1481.25	1478.25	1478.25	-3.00

### 3-MONTH U.S. GOV. BONDS (MATTIF)

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3M US	1481.25	1478.25	1478.25	-3.00

### U.S. AT THE CLOSE

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3848.15	3828.05	3828.05	-17.15
Trans	1481.25	1478.25	1478.25	-3.00
Comp	1267.75	1262.25	1262.25	-5.50

### New-Home Building Falls Sharply

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — Construction of new homes fell 5.2 percent in October — the first drop in four months — as the effects of rising mortgage rates and higher construction financing took hold, government figures showed Thursday.

The slump hit hardest in the single-family residence category, according to Commerce Department figures; apartment construction actually rose 4.8 percent.

Meanwhile, the National Association of Realtors reported that home prices continued to increase in the third quarter. The national median price for a previously owned single-family home was \$111,000, 2.7 percent higher than a year earlier.

### Dell Computer Reports Record Net

DALLAS (AP) — Dell Computer Corp. said Thursday revenue and profit improved substantially in the third quarter on strong sales of notebook computers and high-end systems.

Dell had profit of \$41.4 million, up from \$12 million a year ago. Sales rose to \$884.6 million from \$757.3 million.

### Quaker Oats Gets Restraining Order

PURCHASE, N.Y. — PepsiCo Inc. said Thursday it had been granted a temporary restraining order by a U.S. District Court judge in Chicago against Quaker Oats Co. and against a former PepsiCo, William Redmond Jr., who has just been hired by Quaker Oats.

Quaker competes with PepsiCo in beverages and agreed two weeks ago to pay \$1.7 billion for Snapple Beverage Co. PepsiCo said Mr. Redmond had until recently

## Renault Shares Are a Big Hit On First Day

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Renault shares surged on demand from institutional investors on Thursday, the first day they were listed on the bourse.

Ten million shares were traded, making the carmaker's stock by far the most actively traded. Early on, trading in the shares was briefly suspended after the stock rose 10 percent, the limit allowed by the bourse.

"It's primarily foreigners who are buying and small investors who are selling," one analyst said.

The shares closed at 184.90 francs (\$34.61). They were offered to institutional buyers at 176 francs each, while individuals could buy them at 165 francs.

The government reduced its stake in Renault to 51 percent from 79 percent through the share issue.

John Fordyce, a trader at Ferri SA, a French brokerage, said, "Institutions are doing all the buying in order to fill up on what they weren't given during the offer."

Two weeks ago, institutional investors demanded 15.5 times the 27.9 million shares set aside for them. Individual investors ordered only 1.4 times the 37 million shares allocated to them.

The main reason individuals had little interest in the shares is the poor performance of the French stock market this year. The benchmark CAC-40 index has fallen 15 percent since Jan. 1.

Analysts were optimistic about Renault's prospects.

"Even using a conservative long-term outlook, Renault would be reasonably priced at 200 to 205 francs," said Marie-Christine Livinec of Transbourse, a Paris brokerage.

Renault, Europe's sixth-largest carmaker, was one of the few to make a profit last year.

The company's 1993 net profit of 1.07 billion francs should leap to 6 billion francs by 1995, analysts said. Keith Hayes of Merrill Lynch Capital Markets (France) SA said Renault had the potential to earn 10 billion francs if the auto market became as strong as it was a few years ago.

Some analysts said Renault shares would not be an attractive long-term investment until the state gave up majority control, removing investor concern that politics could interfere with the company's strategy.

Renault, with 100,000 employees in France, has traditionally been a bastion of labor union strength, analysts said. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

## Germany to London, Then Back Commerzbank Brings Its Derivatives Unit Home

By Brandon Mitchener

FRANKFURT — Rudolf Duttweiler, head of the capital markets and treasury department at Commerzbank AG, is merciful about rival Deutsche Bank AG's recent decision to move most of its investment-banking business to London.

With much less fanfare, Commerzbank did the same thing last year.

Mr. Duttweiler is also co-general manager of Commerzbank Financial Products GmbH, a specialized derivatives subsidiary that opened for business in late October. He came from London but now spends a good part of his day trying to lure qualified professionals in exactly the opposite direction.

Fifty-five of Commerzbank Financial Products' 75 employees in Frankfurt are Germans, 15 come from France, two are from England, and five come from farther afield. The company's first satellite office, in Paris, is staffed with 25 French people.

"You can be international by having an international attitude," Mr. Duttweiler said in an interview. "You don't have to go abroad."

Mr. Duttweiler is a Swiss citizen who spent 10 years in London. His co-manager at Commerzbank Financial Products, Antoine Paille, is French. The two converse in English.

Indeed, with Commerzbank Financial Products, the first specialist institution of its kind in Germany, Commerzbank is taking a decidedly international approach to hiring and strategy. But it is also paying respect to its German roots and its largely German customer base by basing its operations in Frankfurt.

Mr. Duttweiler and Mr. Paille said putting Commerzbank Financial Products here was seen as the key to Commerz-

bank's goal of broadening the use of relatively risky derivatives in a country known for financial conservatism. The firm also aims to give German customers a local alternative to the foreign banks and investment houses that currently dominate the rapidly expanding derivatives market.

"We are first a German bank, second a European bank and third, interested in

**'We want to bring the strength of the derivatives unit to the bank and the strength of the bank to the derivatives unit.'**

Rudolf Duttweiler, head of Commerzbank's capital markets department

being an important international bank in selected areas," Mr. Duttweiler said. "Logic says our center of activities should be in Germany."

"Our intention is to educate and advise clients, then get their business," added the banker, whose motto is "Nicht klecksen, klotzen," roughly translated as "Don't tinker around — go for it."

Some employees call Mr. Duttweiler "the General," a play on his German title, Generalbevollmächtigter, which means executive vice president.

His — and Commerzbank's — expectations for Commerzbank Financial Products are ambitious.

Within a year, the subsidiary is to have 300 employees dealing exclusively in

over-the-counter risk-management products in currencies, equities and interest rates in Europe, North America and Asia.

The Frankfurt headquarters, with 150 employees, will occupy four floors of the Commerzbank building, including one full floor with 100 trading positions, according to Mr. Paille.

In addition to producing a healthy profit from Day 1, Commerzbank Financial Products is expected to bring Commerzbank up to speed in areas where it still lags in both management style and product areas.

"We want to bring the strength of the derivatives unit to the bank and the strength of the bank to the derivatives unit," Mr. Duttweiler said, adding that Commerzbank Financial Products would stay in the main building despite the fact that it is technically an independent subsidiary. Weekly meetings are held between Commerzbank Financial Products teams trading derivatives and Commerzbank employees trading the products on which the derivatives are based, he said.

Mr. Paille, meanwhile, said Commerzbank Financial Products' activities would "modernize" Commerzbank's German branch network by providing new derivative products for local managers to sell to small and medium-sized companies.

Some changes, such as agreeing on English as an official language, are obvious, while others are more subtle. Employees at Commerzbank Financial Products forsake titles, for example, which is a radical departure from the German norm.

Commerzbank is the first German bank to establish a separate subsidiary to deal in derivatives, a decision that Mr. Paille says gives it more flexibility and greater control than it would have if it were integrated in the bank.

### Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2300	3300	2800
2200	3200	2700
2100	3100	2600
2000	3000	2500
1900	2900	2400
1800	2800	2300
1700	2700	2200
1600	2600	2100
1500	2500	2000
1400	2400	1900
1300	2300	1800
1200	2200	1700
1100	2100	1600
1000	2000	1500
900	1900	1400
800	1800	1300
700	1700	1200
600	1600	1100
500	1500	1000
400	1400	900
300	1300	800
200	1200	700
100	1100	600
0	1000	500

Sources: Reuters, AFP

### Very briefly:

- Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, said it would hold prices on spare parts for all Airbus jets at 1994 levels next year.
- Poland's securities regulators said they were preparing rules to allow Warsaw Stock Exchange companies to be traded in the United States through American depositary receipts.
- United International Pictures BV, a venture of Hollywood movie houses, said it had sued the European Union for blocking financial guarantees against two film productions it was to distribute.
- Nordbanken AB, a Swedish state-owned bank, said nine-month operating profit rose 11.5 percent on the year to 2.8 billion kronor (\$379 million) amid a decline in provisions against bad loans.
- Telegraph PLC's third-quarter profit fell 25 percent to £33.9 million (\$53 million) as the newspaper price war in Britain nifted cost-cutting measures.
- Whitbread PLC, the British brewer, said its pretax profit in the six months to August rose 35 percent to £183.6 million.
- Stoliczka Bank, one of Russia's largest commercial banks, said it would work with International Business Machines Corp. to install 2,000 cash dispensing machines over the next few years.
- Bilspedition AB, a Swedish transport company, said it cut its pretax loss by two-thirds for the first nine months of the year, to 66 million kronor.

Bloomberg, AP, Reuters, AFP

## BFI Raises Offer for Attwoods

The Associated Press

LONDON — Browning-Ferris Industries Inc. raised its offer for the British trash company Attwoods PLC by 10 percent Thursday and told shareholders to take it or leave it.

The latest move in the trash takeover battle values Attwoods at £390.7 million (\$615 million).

Browning-Ferris offered to buy Attwoods in September for 109 pence a share, in a deal that valued the British company at £364.2 million. When it made the offer, the Houston-based company criticized the deteriorating performance at Attwoods and accused Attwoods executives of repeatedly placating shareholders with promises that never materialized.

On Thursday, Browning-Ferris raised its offer to 116.75 pence a share and said it also would pay shareholders a dividend of 3.25 pence.

## Ericsson Profit Rises 89%, but Stock Tumbles 5%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Shares in LM Ericsson AB, the Swedish telecommunications equipment maker, dropped 5 percent Thursday after the company's nine-month profit almost doubled but failed to meet analysts' forecasts.

The stock fell 23 kronor to 439 after the company said pretax profit had surged 89 percent, to 3.49 billion kronor (\$472 million). Analysts had widely predicted a figure between 3.5 billion and 3.6 billion kronor.

"It's probably the old classic buy on the rumor, sell on the fact," said Philip Wendt, an analyst with Wasabanken.

Chief Executive Lars Ramqvist said full-year profit was expected to be con-

siderably better than the 3.11 billion kronor posted in 1993.

Ericsson said nine-month sales had risen 29 percent, to 54.57 billion kronor. It said it received new orders worth 60.11 billion kronor, up 22 percent from 1993.

Ericsson said its Radio Communications Group, consisting mainly of units making mobile phones, posted the strongest growth and accounted for more than half of sales during the third quarter of 1994. Mobile telephone sales surged by 72 percent.

Mr. Ramqvist said he expected Ericsson's sales of mobile phones would grow at a higher rate than the market leader

Motorola Inc. and No. 2 supplier Nokia AB.

Business from European Union countries accounted for about a third of sales. The United States represented about 12 percent of sales, followed by Sweden, Italy, Britain, China and Japan.

Ericsson's capital spending increased to 3.59 billion kronor during the period from 2.51 billion, including large investments to further develop equipment for digital public switching and mobile telephone networks.

"We can also invest heavily in other areas such as broad band, transport and access networks, and systems for operation and maintenance," Mr. Ramqvist added. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

Mannesmann Back in the Black

Mannesmann AG said expansion and lower costs led to a profit in the first nine months of 1994, after a significant year-earlier loss, Bloomberg Business News reported from Düsseldorf.

"Despite still-difficult price competition in many areas of operation, earnings have substantially improved," Mannesmann said. "Through September the company finished with a profit."

The company did not provide nine-month profit figures, however, nor did it offer an outlook for the year in its nine-month report aside from saying that there would be a profit.

Sales in the first nine months grew 9 percent, to 21.1 billion Deutsche marks.

## With Eye on U.S., Europe Plans to Press Japan on Trade

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Commission plans to press Japan to do more to open its markets and show that it prefers European tactics to the hard-line U.S. negotiating style at high-level talks in Tokyo on Saturday.

The European commissioners Sir Leon Brittan, René Steichen and Christian Scrivener also will tell their hosts that the EU wants a role in monitoring the trade deal struck last month between the United States and Japan.

The European officials will meet with a Japanese team including Yoshi Kono, the foreign minister, and Ryutaro Hashimoto, the international trade and industry minister. The meeting was postponed once this year because of political upheaval in Japan.

A European Commission spokesman said Thursday that Europe was exporting more goods to Japan across a wide spectrum, but more progress was needed to make inroads into EU's trade deficit with Tokyo.

Japanese figures show that the country's trade deficit with the EU for the first eight months of the year fell 19.5 percent, to \$14.7 billion, from the comparable 1993 period.

The commission spokesman said the timing of the talks was important because the United States was slightly softening its hard-line tone against Tokyo while the EU was firming its own position.

"We are not thumping the table, but we want a clear signal from the Japanese side that they believe ours is the right

approach," a commission official said.

U.S. Offers a Wish List to Japan

The United States, shifting into a new gear in trade talks with Japan, has called on Tokyo to deregulate markets for food, cars, medical equipment and other products, Bloomberg Business News reported.

A 32-page U.S. wish list, released in Tokyo, was drawn up with a five-year Japanese government deregulation plan in mind, said a U.S. government official who requested anonymity.

## Willis Corroon Share Price Falls After Reorganization

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Shares in Willis Corroon Group PLC rose Thursday after the company reported a drop in pretax profit but announced a major reorganization.

The international insurance broker said the changes were aimed at saving £30 million (\$47 million) annually and would result in a fourth-quarter charge of about £40 million.

Willis said nine-month pretax profit fell to £54.4 million, compared with £70 million last year, mainly because expenses rose faster than revenue.

Its shares rose 8 pence to 146. Willis said that while revenue grew 2 percent, expenses from continuing operations grew 6 percent, mainly for developing North American and reinsurance operations.

(Bloomberg, AFX)

Willis also said the contribution from Gryphon Holdings Inc., the U.S. unit, fell to 1 million from 7.4 million the year before because of losses from the California earthquake this year. Willis also reduced its interest in the company to 36 percent from 100 percent.

The reorganization, which will include job cuts, is "intended quickly to correct the group's current unsatisfactory performance in terms of overall profitability," the company said.

Although a spokesman said specific details of the review would be announced with full-year results, he said "about half" the £40 million provision would account for getting rid of property leases.

(Bloomberg, AFX)

## NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trade elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 1993 High Low Latest Chg

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	1993 High	1993 Low	Latest	Chg
100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190
200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290
300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390
400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490
500	510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580	590
600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690
700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790
800	810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890
900	910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990
1000	1010	1020	1030	1040	1050	1060	1070	1080	1090
1100	1110	1120	1130	1140	1150	1160	1170	1180	1190
1200	1210	1220	1230	1240	1250	1260	1270	1280	1290
1300	1310	1320	1330	1340	1350	1360	1370	1380	1390
1400	1410	1420	1430	1440	1450	1460	1470	1480	1490
1500	1510	1520	1530	1540	1550	1560	1570	1580	1590
1600	1610	1620	1630	1640	1650	1660	1670	1680	1690
1700	1710	1720	1730	1740	1750	1760	1770	1780	1790
1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
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**Thursday's 4 p.m.**  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	S&P 100	High	Low	Latest	Ch'ge
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**Thursday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trade prices elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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High Low Stock		Div	Yld	PE	SE	High	Low
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SPONSORED PAGE

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**Why study at home**  
when you can take to the road and  
discover the world while learning a  
foreign language, brushing up on your  
artistic skills or perfecting your  
expertise in the kitchen?

Paris is a magnet that attracts Francophiles from all over the world. For those who are drawn to the French language and culture, the Sorbonne's Cours de Civilisation Française is one of the most popular programs. This special program for those over the age of 18 offers summer courses of varying lengths and for all levels of language proficiency from June through September.

**Fashionable courses**  
Parsons School of Design, based in New York City, has a campus in Paris as well. Both branches of the school offer summer programs at the pre-college and college levels and master classes that take full advantage of the artistic and design resources of each city. Summer courses cover such subjects as fine art, art history, fashion, decorative arts, architecture and photography. Paris classes are all taught in English, and the New York campus has a course called Language and Design for non-native English speakers. Located in the historic Latin Quarter, the Paris American Academy offers courses in the fine arts, fashion and interior design, as well as intensive French-language courses. The academy uses an apprenticeship form of instruction, in keeping with its philosophy that students should work and study in direct contact with professionals. Representatives of the media, gallery owners and fashion designers are invited to participate in student art exhibitions and fashion shows.

**Bilingual cooking classes**  
Aspiring gourmet chefs can choose between two renowned cooking schools with bilingual (French and English) cooking classes. The Ecole de Gastronomie Française Ritz-Escoffier, located in the prestigious Hôtel Ritz, has courses in traditional French cooking, wine, cheese, pastry and breads, as well as special holiday courses in which students learn how to cook traditional French Christmas and New

Year's meals. There is also instruction in the art of elegant entertaining and flower arranging.

The Cordon Bleu cooking school also offers special holiday courses. Unusual classes here cover foie gras, chocolate and shopping trips in Paris's open-air markets. Big-city life, even in Paris, does not appeal to everyone, however. Luckily, the French provinces also offer a variety of learning opportunities. The Institut de Français in Villefranche, near Nice, for example, is a language school with a spectacular setting on the Mediterranean. It offers two- or four-week total-immersion courses that stress diversified teaching approaches in small groups in a French-only speaking environment. Classes are held in a handsome hillside villa overlooking the port town and the sea, and the institute can arrange for housing in its own apartments in town or in a hotel.

**Family atmosphere**  
La Cardère offers French-language courses in an intimate family atmosphere in the calm of the Breton countryside. A maximum of five students follow intensive, individualized courses lasting one week or longer. French-speaking visitors add to the variety of the conversation. Three excursions in Breton, the Jura and Burgundy are included in the course, and there is a heated swimming pool and a pond on the premises, as well as extensive sporting facilities and bicycles. In the lovely, lively southern university town of Montpellier, A.P.R.E. (Association pour la Promotion des Rencontres entre Etudiants Français et Français) offers intensive French-language courses in small groups. Cultural activities are stressed here, including audiovisual presentations of art, poetry and music; films; lectures and debates; and

outings with French people to beaches, films, restaurants and shows so students can practice in real life what they have learned in class. Once a week, there is an excursion to such attractions as the Mediterranean coast (only 15 minutes away), the wine country or nearby Gallo-Roman villages.

**The light of Provence**  
The Université d'Aix-Marseille III, located in the beautiful old Provencal town of Aix-en-Provence, offers three intensive four-week courses in French in June, July and September. Small groups spend 20 hours a week in class, and in the afternoons, two-hour workshops cover special topics such as French comic books, French literature and poetry or commercial French. Saturdays are devoted to outings in Provence. The university is willing to help students find living accommodations, and students may also take courses during the university's normal semesters, from October to

**The most renowned school for French**  
**INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS**  
an intensive COMPLETE IMMERSION course on the Riviera  
8 hrs per day with 2 meals  
For adults, 11 levels: Beginner 1 to Advanced II  
Next 2-4 week course starts Nov. 21, Jan. 9 and all year.  
63000 Villefranche-sur-Mer - K18, France. Tel 93 01 88 44 Fax 93 78 92 17

# TRAVEL FOR KNOWLEDGE



January or February to May. The Marchutz School, also located in Aix-en-Provence, offers art classes in an area whose special light and landscapes attract such artistic geniuses as Cézanne and Van Gogh. In addition to painting and drawing classes, courses in art history and criticism and museum studies take advantage of the region's artistic treasures. Students can also take French language and culture courses through the affiliated Institute for American Universities and studio courses at the French Ecole des Beaux-Arts.

**Champagne country**  
Moving up to the north of France, IDFAIR (Institut du Français des Affaires de Reims) was founded last year to provide foreign businesspeople with training in French business language and practices. In addition to its pedagogical function, which includes an emphasis on intercultural relations to help avoid embarrassing cultural misunderstandings, the

school has the added attraction of being located in Reims, in the heart of Champagne country. Students can concentrate on the language of their professional specialty, be it anything from agro-industry to luxury goods. Programs are flexible and adaptable to the needs of students. After three weeks of intensive courses, students are entitled to a certificate from the University of Reims.

IFAM (Franco-American Institute of Management) is based in Paris, but its courses are taught in American

English. The 10-year-old school has an interesting four-year program.

The first year concentrates on the study of management, the second on work experience. After the third year, students are awarded a Bachelor of Business Administration. The fourth year takes students to one of four affiliated top U.S. business schools, from which they receive an MBA. IFAM also has a graduate program in management called the MBA University. Candidates spend part of the 11 to 16 month program in Paris

and the rest in the United States.

Also concentrating on business, but on the European level, is the European University. The school's brochure sums up its mission: "We teach the same language to students from 55 different countries; business." The university has 17 campuses all over Europe and offers a four-year BBA program as well as an MBA program. Students can move

from campus to campus, and courses cover management, marketing, financial management, sales techniques, applied computer science and communications. The first two years of the undergraduate program are taught in English or in the national language of the campus's location. The final two years are taught exclusively in English, as are the MBA courses.

H. Ellison

## UNIVERSITE AIX-MARSEILLE III Aix-en-Provence

**Learn to speak French**  
University year — two semesters  
(October-January, February-May)  
3 month-long summer intensive sessions  
(June, July, September)  
All levels.

Institut d'Etudes Françaises pour Etudiants Etrangers  
23, rue Gaston-de-Sopart, 13625 Aix-en-Provence, Cedex, France.  
Tel.: 42 23 28 43. Fax: 42 23 02 64.

## IFAM THE BEST WAY FOR THE M.B.A.

Since 1982, the Institut Franco-Américain de Management (IFAM) prepares students with its 4-year program for an MBA diploma from a major American university and the IFAM diploma. In addition to IFAM's associate universities, University of Hartford, North-eastern University in Boston, Pace University in New York, Temple University in Philadelphia, where students study in their 3rd or 4th year, IFAM also maintains privileged ties with prestigious American graduate schools. IFAM students, therefore, complete their MBA at the University of Pennsylvania (Wharton), University of Chicago, Indiana U., University of Wisconsin, Duke U., George Washington U., Mac Gill U.

In 1986, IFAM's rapid development led to the creation of the program, MBA University. In association with top American business schools, this program offers a 1-year MBA to university graduates and executives.

**IFAM**  
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## SPORTS

## Bidding Opens for Golden State's Reluctant Warrior

By Richard Justice

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — With the Golden State Warriors having re-signed Chris Webber, and prepared to trade him, the Washington Bullets were in position Thursday to pull off one of the biggest acquisitions in franchise history.

Several National Basketball Association teams were expected to make a run at Webber, but the Bullets were in the best situation to land him.

Sources close to the situation indicated the Bullets were prepared to offer forward Tom Gugliotta, a 1995 first-round draft choice, perhaps another draft pick and other considerations. The Warriors and Bullets already had discussed such a deal through a third party, but because of NBA tampering rules, had not spoken to one another.

Now, they could begin formal discussions, and sources said the deal could be pulled off soon. The Warriors

might talk to other teams, including the Los Angeles Lakers, but they were believed to be intrigued by Gugliotta, one of the few front-line players they can fit under their salary cap.

One source said Webber's new contract with the Warriors is a 12-year deal worth \$73.14 million. It also is believed to include an unconditional escape clause after the second year, but not a no-trade provision.

If the Bullets can complete the deal, Webber likely would be united with his former University of Michigan teammate, Juwan Howard, the Bullets' unsigned first-round draft choice. The two were part of one of the greatest recruiting classes in college history, and in their two seasons together took Michigan to the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament final twice.

Some possible hangups remained. Because the Bullets and Warriors had not formally opened trade talks, their discussions had been handled by a

third party, according to sources. One source said the teams had already been told by NBA officials that the league had investigated charges that the teams had discussed a trade before Webber had signed. Such a discussion is forbidden by NBA rules.

Perhaps also because of those fears, officials from both teams made themselves unavailable for comment.

Webber was the first pick of the 1993 draft and was last season's NBA rookie of the year. He was initially selected by Orlando and traded to Golden State, where he averaged 17.5 points and 9.1 rebounds. He signed a 15-year, \$74 million contract that included a one-year escape clause. He exercised that clause after clashing with Don Nelson, the coach of the Warriors. The Warriors had offered around \$50 million over seven years, but declined to give Webber another early escape clause, which he wanted

in case his problems with Nelson continued.

The Warriors announced the signing in a terse statement late Wednesday. It said forward Rod Higgins had been waived to clear a spot for Webber on their 12-man roster. The Warriors said Webber would not be available to play until at least Friday, which would give them time to complete a trade. Sources familiar with the discussions said the Bullets remained Webber's first choice if his disagreement with the Warriors could not be resolved.

Webber apparently decided several days ago that he'd like to be traded. The problem is that the Warriors first had to sign him to a contract that would fit in someone else's salary slot. Webber would then be trading the Warriors to trade him, and he reportedly has been skeptical.

If the Bullets can pull off the deal, they'd have the franchise player they haven't had since Wes Unseld retired.

Webber, 6 feet 10, 250 pounds, (2.1 meters, 113 kilograms) is 21 years old. He turned pro following his sophomore season at Michigan.

If the Bullets can close their long and bitter negotiations with Howard, they'd have a dynamic front court despite the loss of Gugliotta, their best player.

Webber has had troubles with Nelson and didn't like playing center. Now that the Warriors have acquired Ronny Seikaly, Webber could play power forward. But he met with team officials 10 days ago and told them he didn't want to play for Nelson.

Sometimes in the last couple of weeks, the Warriors began attempting to gauge Webber's trade value. Several teams, most prominently the Los Angeles Clippers, talked of presenting Webber with an offer sheet, and the Lakers may attempt to enter the trading sweepstakes.

## Teen Puts Team First, \$3.7 Million Second

By Eric Shepard

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — California's newest and youngest lottery millionaire had more important things on his mind than turning in his winning ticket. The 18-year-old high school senior had a football game to prepare for.

An hour after being awakened by the news that his "quick pick" Super Lotto ticket was the big winner in the weekly jackpot drawing, Terry Dill was sitting in the local coffee shop in tiny Boron, California, eating a traditional game-day breakfast with teammates.

"I love football more than anything," said Dill, who won \$3.76 million, or \$135,360 a year after taxes for the next two decades. "I've been playing since I was 8, and I wasn't about to stop for a day just because I won the lotto. First things first."

Moments after Boron's 14-0 victory last week over Community Christian of Bakersfield, Dill and his parents took off for a weekend trip to Sacramento to claim the prize.

"I gave Terry a bug after the game like I always do, and he whispered in my ear that he was ready to collect his money," said Vicky Dill, Terry's mother. "It had been a pretty emotional day for all of us."

Dill, the youngest of Tharold and Vicky Dill's four children, became eligible to play the lottery when he turned 18 on Nov. 6. Two days later, while eating at the Frosted Mug where his girlfriend is a waitress, he bought his first four lottery tickets after finishing his hamburger and french fries.

On one of the tickets, Dill tried picking the six winning numbers himself. The other three were selected by the computer, and it was the last "quick pick" ticket he bought that turned out to be the winner.

Dill received the good news when an older brother in Stockton called to say someone in Boron had the winning ticket. As Vicky Dill recited the numbers — 15, 30, 34, 35, 50 and 51 — she realized Terry had a perfect match.

"We were just all screaming and yelling," she said. "It's something you just can't believe."

Despite the commotion, Dill did not forget he was to meet his teammates and coaches for breakfast, something the team does the morning before every game.

In Boron, a mining community of 3,000 in the Mojave Desert near Edwards Air Force Base, football is king. The school has lost only once the last two years, and Dill is a starting outside linebacker and tight end for the 8-1 Bobcats.

Vicky Dill is a cook at the Coffee Mug and Terry works there part-time as a waiter and janitor. After informing the team of the news, Dill was told by Coach Paul Kostopoulos that he would have to attend school that day to be eligible for the game.

Terry Dill wants to attend junior college in the fall and play football, then transfer to veterinary school at the University of California at Davis his junior year.

"None of this is reality yet," he said, "so I just have to go about my life like I did before."

## Baseball's Owners Make New Proposal

The Associated Press

HERNDON, Virginia — Talks between major league baseball's club owners and players resumed Thursday, with management to make a revised proposal that involves a tax on payrolls and revenue to be levied on the richest and most free-spending clubs.

That changes a proposal centered around a salary cap.

"We've been down this road before, and I don't anticipate anything much different than what we've seen in the past," said Mark Belanger, a union executive.

A committee of eight owners and management officials, working with a team of accountants and lawyers, worked all day Wednesday at putting the finishing touches on the new proposal and at agreeing on proposed tax rates.

The document represented the first offer put forth by owners since June 14, two months before the start of the strike that ended the season, wiped out the playoffs and forced the cancellation of the World Series.

Players were expected to spend much of Thursday studying the proposal. A response could come Friday.

After that, it may be up to the federal mediator, W.J. Utery, to keep the two sides talking.

Under the new proposal, one tax would be levied on team payrolls that rise above a certain level. Another tax would be charged on teams with the highest revenues. Those funds would be used to subsidize small-market teams.

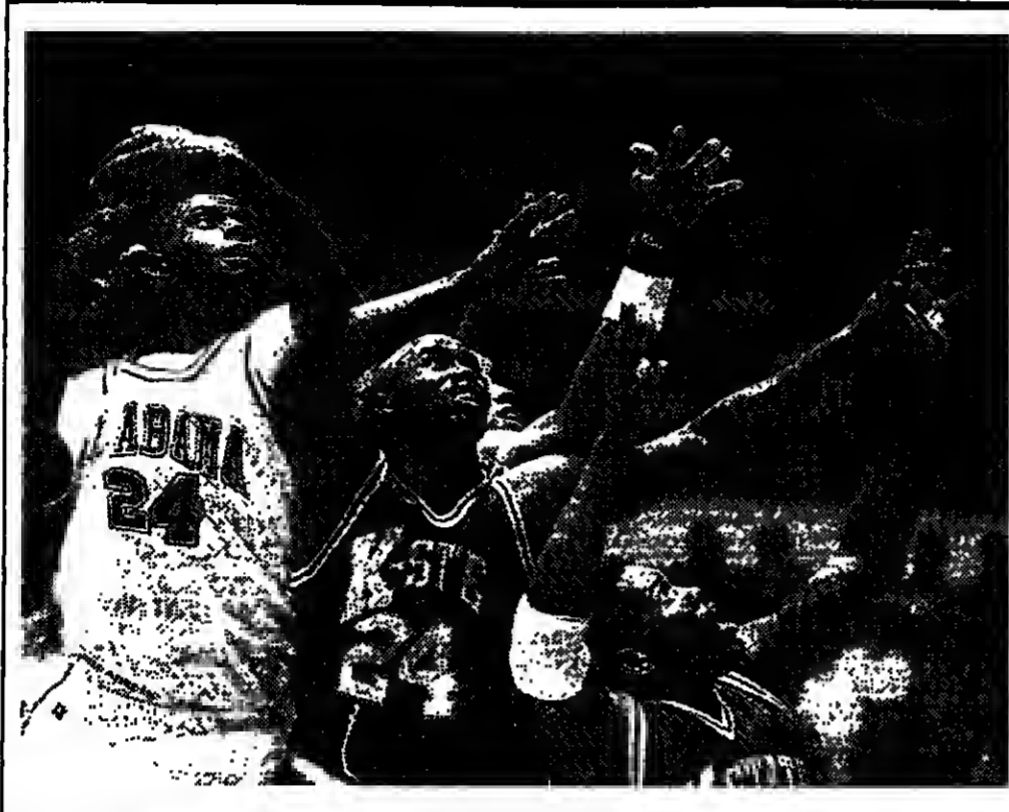
• The NHL and its players' talks Thursday, with the league expected to respond to the latest proposal by the Players As-

sociation by offering a counter-proposal of its own.

A payroll tax to help small-market teams has been at the heart of this dispute. While owners deny that it is a strict salary cap, players say that it has the same effect as a cap. They presented a proposal last week regarding entry-level salaries and two-way contracts, but their version was unacceptable to owners, a management source said.

• The NBA players' union, on Wednesday night, rejected the league's proposal to close loopholes in salary cap rules.

Charles Groatman, the union's executive director, said the league had also turned down the players' proposal to replace the salary cap with a rookie pay scale.



## Hoop-De-Do, It's Begun Again

Antonio McDyess was the odd man out as Kansas State's Desmond Davis (24) and Belvis Noland tried to corral a rebound in a Preseason NIT college basketball game in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The 18th-ranked Crimson Tide routed the Wildcats, 79-48, in the first-round contest. Syracuse did not fare nearly as well: George Washington scored the first 12 points of overtime for a 111-104 victory over the 12th-ranked Orangemen.

Neil Baker/The Associated Press

## SCOREBOARD

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
New York	4	2	.667
Orlando	4	2	.667
Washington	4	2	.667
Boston	2	4	.333
New Jersey	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	2	4	.333
Miami	1	5	.167
CENTRAL DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct
Detroit	4	2	.667
Cleveland	3	3	.500
Minneapolis	3	3	.500
Chicago	2	4	.333
Indiana	3	3	.500
Charlotte	2	4	.333
Atlanta	2	4	.333
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
Houston	7	1	.875
San Antonio	5	3	.625
Dallas	3	3	.500
Phoenix	3	3	.500
Utah	2	4	.333
Minnesota	1	5	.167
PACIFIC DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct
Golden State	5	3	.625
Portland	3	3	.500
Phoenix	2	4	.333
Sacramento	2	4	.333

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## Major College Scores

PRESEASON NIT

Alabama 79, Kansas 51, 46

Constitution 81, Penn 78

George Washington 111, Syracuse 104, OT

New Mexico St. 97, Southern Cal 84

Ohio St. 78, Ohio St. 67

Virginia 53, Old Dominion 30

Group 2

Sweden 2, Hungary 1

Switzerland 1, Iceland 0

Group 4

Italy 1, Croatia 1

Scots 1, Ohio State 1

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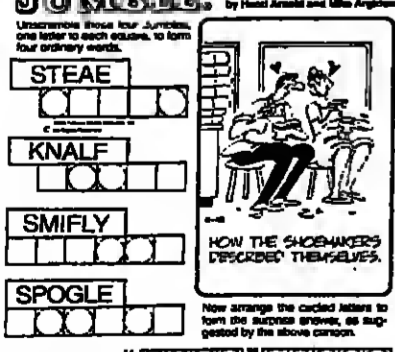
Scots 1, Ohio State 1

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"If I have to learn to eat cake with a fork, how about a piece to practice on?"

## JUNIEB



Answer here: 11

Answers: JUNIEB, MATT, TRIMM, BOOMBO

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## PEANUTS



## GARFIELD



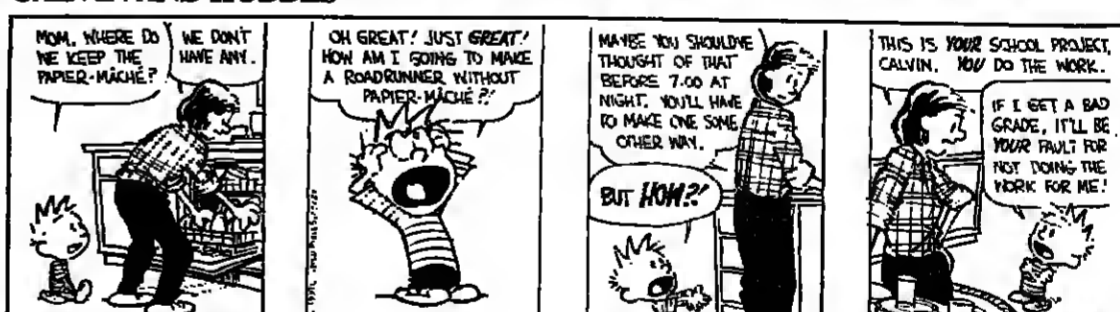
## BEETLE BAILEY



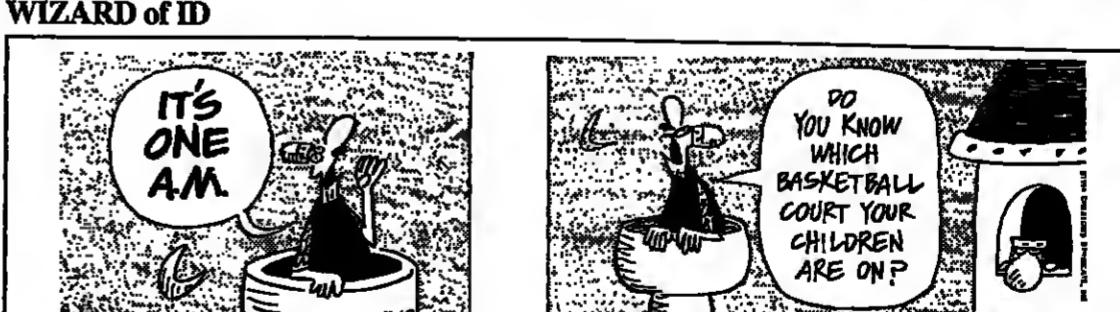
## DOONESBURY



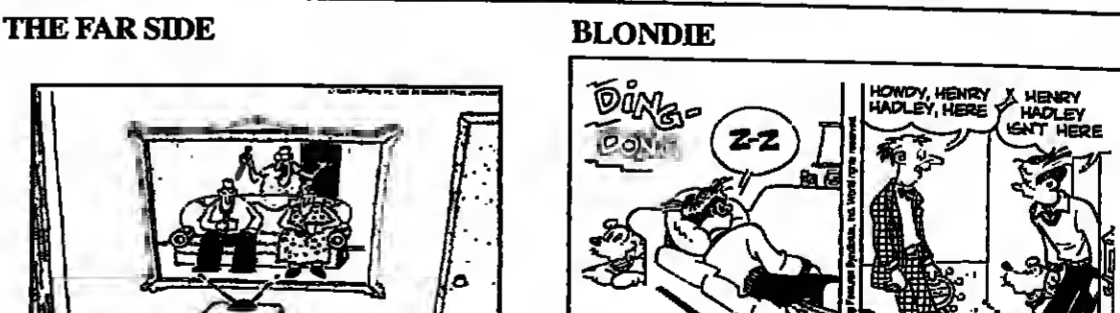
## CALVIN AND HOBBES



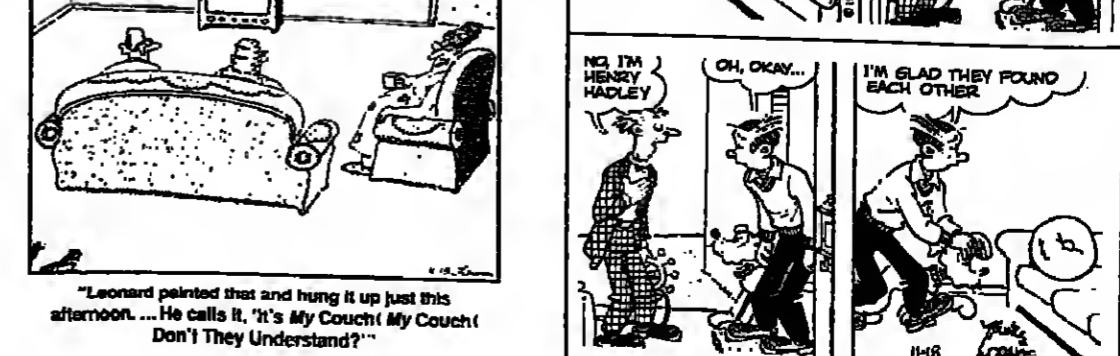
## WIZARD of ID



## THE FAR SIDE



## BLONDIE



هنا من الامم

# SPORTS

## Fox TV, With Its Plans for World Tour in '95, May Change Pro Golf

By Larry Dorman  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — If it succeeds, the Fox television network's bold foray into the world of golf — in essence a plan to underwrite and televise an eight-tournament, \$25 million World Tour starting in 1995 — could alter the balance of power in the sport and force both the U.S. and the European PGA Tours to significantly change their structures and the way they do business.

Fox has entered into a 10-year agreement with Executive Sports Inc., a management company based in Delray Beach, Florida, that already operates some 30 tournaments worldwide. The agreement calls for an initial schedule of at least eight tournaments with fields composed of between 30 to 40 of the top-ranked players in the world competing for \$3 million per event.

Three of the tournaments will be scheduled for the weeks directly preceding three of golf's four major championships — the

Masters, April 6-9; the U.S. Open, June 15-18, and the British Open, July 20-23.

Coincidentally, or perhaps not, the timing of Fox's drive into golf comes at a critical period in the PGA Tour's ongoing problems with the Federal Trade Commission. It has been investigating the Tour for more than two years on charges of restraint of trade. And persons with knowledge of the probe said investigators plan to recommend, possibly within a matter of weeks, that the FTC commissioners issue a complaint against the PGA Tour. Such a complaint, if issued, would cite the Tour's conflicting event regulations and television releases as being unduly restrictive.

The World Tour directly challenges the PGA Tour's television releases and conflicting event regulations. If enough players back the concept, the ramifications would be vast. Regular PGA Tour events would, in essence, be devalued and tournament sponsors would have less hope of landing marquee players, something that

would probably force them to re-evaluate their investment in the tour.

Greg Norman, one of the driving forces behind the World Tour concept, briefed his fellow touring professionals on the new events during a closed-door player's meeting Wednesday, stressing the 10-year commitment from Fox. PGA Tour officials were not invited.

Those the World Tour is seeking to lure away are the sport's best and its brightest, in terms of talent and marketability. Among them are Nick Price, Nick Faldo, Ian Woosnam, David Frost, Seve Ballesteros and José María Olazábal.

PGA Commissioner Tim Finchem declined to comment beyond what he had already said in a statement issued Tuesday night. It said, in part, that the proposed tour would "have a negative impact on existing events" and that the PGA Tour would try to block its players from participating in the World Tour by "enforcing

our television release and conflicting events regulations."

The American Golf Sponsors echoed those sentiments in a statement Wednesday, saying, in part, "It is our opinion that the proposed golf series is antithetical to the spirit of competition that is provided in our full-field events and is an attempt to buy the players through minimum guarantees which serve as appearance fees."

There was additional concern expressed by the head of the PGA European Tour, Ken Schofield. He has seen a decline in sponsorship and a loss of tournaments this season, while a number of that circuit's top pros have already said they are leaning toward playing more in the United States, and thus reducing their appearances in Europe.

"There has to be serious concern over any attempt to undermine the essential elements of tour jurisdiction," Schofield said. Most players reached at the Shark Shoo-

tout declined at first to comment on the World Tour.

Arnold Palmer, who attempted without success to put together a similar tour early in his career in conjunction with his management firm, International Management Group, said the players should proceed with caution.

"I've said for years there's going to be a world tour," Palmer said. "My opinion is whatever is done has to be done through the proper channels. The PGA Tour, the USGA and the R&A, organizations that have made golf so great, should be consulted. How this tour is put together is very, very important."

"I don't think anything should interfere with the PGA Tour. That is the lifeline of golf."

Ben Crenshaw, asked if he thought the proposal would adversely affect the PGA Tour, replied, "That's what we all have to weigh, but, certainly, if it was too disruptive, it would."

Norman, the most marketable player in golf and an outspoken proponent of a world tour, has been a central figure in the fast-developing situation. He also has a long, close friendship with Rupert Murdoch, the media billionaire from Australia who owns Fox.

The president of Fox Sports, David Hill, already has pulled off a similar skimming of the cream to form a super league for television. The Premier Division in English soccer is a Hill-created division over and above the previous top division.

Fox, the network that stunned the U.S. sports world earlier this year with its successful incursion into the National Football League, now is banking on Norman's ability to convince his fellow stars that following him to the pot at the end of the World Tour rainbow is the smart thing to do.

If enough players decide to go along, the ripple effects will probably shake the game to its foundations.

## FLA 'Studying' Report On Schumacher Crash

Reuters

**PARIS** — The International Automobile Federation (FIA) said Thursday it was studying a report on Sunday's crash involving Michael Schumacher and Damon Hill, as speculation, at least in the British press, grew that the German driver could be stripped of his world title.

FIA's spokesman, Francesco Longanesi, said a report by Roberto Causo of Italy, the governing body's official observer at the Australian Grand Prix, had been received. But Longanesi refused to say whether the report criticized Schumacher's driving.

His Benetton racer cut across the path of the British driver's Williams, causing damage that forced both to retire. That left Schumacher, who had started the race with a one-point lead in the championship, with the world title.

"There are further elements arriving for consideration," Longanesi said. He declined to elaborate, except to say that this could mean reports from other people involved as well as more details from the observer.

Asked whether Schumacher could be confirmed as world champion, Longanesi replied: "I am not going to take a position on that."

Neither Hill nor his Williams team has filed a protest over the crash.

In similar circumstances at the Japanese Grand Prix in 1989, Ayrton Senna escaped with a fine of \$100,000 for dangerous driving after a crash with Alain Prost when both were vying for the world title.

No action was taken the following year when the Brazilian and the Frenchman crashed again at the same grand prix, with the championship once more at stake.



Pete Sampras, having floored Stefan Edberg with his 4-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-3) victory, then helped him up.

## Agassi Eliminates Chang, Sampras Defeats Edberg

By Christopher Clarey  
Special to The Herald Tribune

**FRANKFURT** — Michael Chang was shaking his head: a thinking man's player feeling sheepish more for having been outthought than for having been outplayed.

"I pulled a rookie move," he said, looking slightly amused.

The rookie move came after his five-set loss to Andre Agassi in the fourth round of the U.S. Open, after which he spoke publicly and at some length about weaknesses in Agassi's game.

Agassi, who would go on to win at Flushing Meadows, was a bit taken aback initially. After all, hadn't he beaten Chang by 6-1 in the fifth? What kind of position was Chang in, to talk about weaknesses?

"But I went to the videotape, and I studied it, and I saw the weaknesses he was talking about, and I worked on them, so I owe Michael a lot of thanks for that," Agassi said Thursday after beating Chang again, 6-4, 6-4, at the IBM ATP Tour World Championship and becoming the first player in this round-robin event to qualify for the semifinals.

Sergi Bruguera also advanced by beating fellow Spaniard Alberto Berasategui, 6-3, 6-2, in the day's final match. Chang's second loss put him out of the tournament.

But who knows what difference Agassi's trip to the VCR made? The way he is stroking the ball from the baseline and finding the corners with his serves, it probably made very little difference at all, but the anecdote is revealing. It shows the influence of his new coach, Brad Gilbert, a man who has co-written a book titled "Winning Ugly" and a man who has wrung every last computer ranking point out of his wily frame and wily game.

Agassi has long been more woolly than wily, but lately his opponents are beginning to realize that this purposefully flamboyant package of raw power and raw talent is learning to play with a grander design.

"I think Andre is playing his best tennis of his life, and what is really changing for him is that he is playing a lot smarter," said Stefan Edberg, a 4-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-3) loser to world No. 1 Pete Sampras in the day's second match. "He doesn't go for crazy shots any longer, and I think that is why he is winning. He is making very few mistakes and keeping the ball in play."

Such high-percentage tennis is not, of course, Edberg's style. The likeable blond who broke the mold of Swedish baseliners is a committed risk-taker who attacks with uncommon grace, and though he has had a difficult season at age 28, he has

attacked effectively in Frankfurt. After dispatching a listless Goran Ivanisevic on Wednesday, Edberg needed a round-robin victory against Sampras to guarantee himself a spot in the semifinals. After he roared back from a 3-0 deficit to win the first set, it appeared he might do just that.

But if greatness in tennis is confirmed by winning when you are at less than your best, on this evening Sampras flirted with greatness. Grumpy and inconsistent in his movement early on, he lifted his game in the sixth game of the second set, on Edberg's serve, finally converting his fifth break point of the game with a magnificent forehand passing shot down the line.

"I was just feeling frustrated because my game really isn't there," said Sampras, who lost in straight sets to local hero Boris Becker on Wednesday and had to win Thursday night to stay in semifinal contention. "Against Boris yesterday, I was a bit overwhelmed," he said. "I didn't play well, so the confidence going into today's match wasn't really there. I had to find it somehow, and fortunately I found it in the middle of the second set."

With his customary equanimity restored, Sampras served out that set and then reached his peak in the third-set tiebreaker, finally finding his range on his returns and hitting his most powerful and effective serves of the match.

Although the victory kept Sampras in the running, he is hardly a sure bet for one of the two White Group's spots in the semis. First, he must beat Ivanisevic in his final round-robin match on Friday. And, even if he beats the Croatian, he needs Becker to beat Edberg in order to be certain of advancing. If Edberg should win, it will come down to a tiebreaking procedure.

Agassi has no such concerns. His ruthlessly efficient and powerful play from the backcourt forced Chang to take far too many risks. Now, the only importance of Agassi's match against Bruguera on Friday is to determine who finishes first and second in the weaker Red Group.

"I couldn't feel better about where my game is, not only for today but for the rest of my career," Agassi said grandiloquently. "I am only going forward from here."

But surely, he still must have some weaknesses. Isn't that true, Michael?

Michael? "Today, Andre played some good tennis, and I think that was a little bit better than I was," said Chang, good-natured and deadpan to the end. "I think it was nice to have my family on the sidelines and have a great crowd. I hope to be back here next year and for many years to follow."

## Pierce, Martínez and Davenport Win in Slims

By Robin Finn  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Last year, Mary Pierce showed up in the spotlight at Madison Square Garden for all the right reasons. Instead of having her identity linked to the ongoing family soap opera that starred her estranged and abusive father, Jim, she made a name for herself as a genuine prospect, not a mere curiosity, by defeating Martina Navratilova and Gabriela Sabatini to reach the semifinals of the Virginia Slims Championships.

On Wednesday night, after a tatty, tremulous beginning, Pierce used her most reliable tactic, brute force, to get past her opening-round opponent, Amanda Coetzer of South Africa.

"I think at the end I seemed to play a little better and make fewer mistakes than I did at the

beginning," said the fifth-seeded Pierce, who blamed her occasional lapses into lethargy, which once provoked a warning for stalling, on a lingering case of the flu.

"I don't feel 100 percent healthy," she said. Nonetheless, Pierce overcame 49 unforced errors and eliminated the 17th-ranked Coetzer, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3, to earn a quarterfinal berth on Thursday night against top-seeded Steffi Graf, the woman she defeated en route to this year's career breakthrough, the French Open final.

"To beat Steffi, I really have to be playing well, and very focused, and hopefully tomorrow I'll be feeling a little bit better," said Pierce, who has a career record of 1-3 against the German.

Like Pierce, the third-seeded Conchita Martínez turned in an

unremarkable performance on Wednesday night, but she made a similar recovery from a lachrymose first set in her 2-6, 6-2, 6-4 comeback against eighth-ranked Natalya Zvereva.

The only seeded player who looked impressive from start to finish was Lindsay Davenport, seeded seventh and appearing in her first Championships. The Californian raced to a 6-2, 6-3 victory against 11th-ranked Anke Huber of Germany.

"I've had a couple months of not playing well, so I'm real happy I was able to win this one," said Davenport, who now experiences another first, a meeting with fourth-seeded Jana Novotna, in the quarterfinals.

Last spring, Davenport's second year on the circuit coincided with her senior year of high school, and the two disciplines didn't always mix.

In May, she became the first American-born player to reach the top 10 since Jennifer Capriati did so in 1990 at the age of 14.

Davenport's breakthrough came at 17, but it was fraught with the type of complications that result when a top 10 talent makes good on her promise to maintain a normal teenage existence.

After successfully defending her 1993 title at Lucerne, she barely made it to Wimbledon; she and her classmates pulled a ritual all-nighter on graduation weekend, and by the time she got to England, she was better prepared for a good night's sleep than a good match. After three rounds, she faltered, and then came another third-round loss at the United States Open and a leg injury that hobbled her fitness.

"I think for sure I've met my

expectations because, you know, I didn't really know what to expect in the beginning," said Davenport.

Since rookie sensations who fail to come up with new tricks tend to have a short shelf life, the 18-year-old has already become "more deviant" in her playmaking, the better to minimize the sophomore jinx.

"You have to always kind of work on making your game less predictable," she said. "I've been trying to make the forehand a big weapon just to add some diversity."

Davenport said she was nervous before her Garden debut, but not so nervous that she forgot how to make the 11th-ranked Huber hit at ease. "I served really well tonight, so I was able to hold pretty comfortably and just wait to break her," said Davenport.

The only American-born player to qualify for these Championships, Davenport said she didn't feel pressure over it. "It's been a weird year for American tennis," she said. "Mary Joe Fernandez has been injured, and Jennifer's coming back, which is great, but it's just been like a little hole, and I'm the only one who's been playing O.K."

## CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Marie Preasley-Jackson & Trusted

10 Quarters  
14 Excited  
15 Give off  
16 St. Columba's Island

17 With 26, 45- and 60-Across, a line by Edna St. Vincent

20 Sphere

21 Dolphin hazard

22 "Lady Lazarus" poet

23 Semi radio

24 Court

25 See 17-Across

34 Animal squealer

35 Osteocyte

36 Punta Vecchio site

37 Phrase-book entry

38 S.D.I. component

40 Alternative to head heels

41 Marvin of Bernad

42 Not tipsy

44 U-2 overseers

45 See 17-Across

46 Admiral's sound

48 Real-life Foggy

50 Without empathy

51 He, e.g.

52 A satirical query

53 See 17-Across

54 Perfect

55 Mountebanks

56 Faster permanently

57 Not post

58 Overburden

59 Notice

DOWN

1 One-I Nash subject

2 Lab assistant, of film

3 Peaved

4 France-Pressé

5 That boat

6 Ex-bulls

7 Brownish purple

8 Rephrase

9 Gillespie standard "Tin Tin"

10 Ratlike

11 "The Bridges of Madison County" locale

12 No-see-um

13 "... and throw up the ..."

14 Mush

15 Directly over

16 Taste

17 Wisdom's partner

18 Yesterday, tomorrow

19 Salsesia

20 Persona non

21 Riddley Walker author Russell

22 Sliding champ Alberto

23 Good-for-all family herb

24 Disunite

25 Eco's "It's home della ..."

26 Messenger's vehicle

27 Like slide rules

28 Chap

29 "Hush!"

30 Legal deg.

31 Slinky et al.

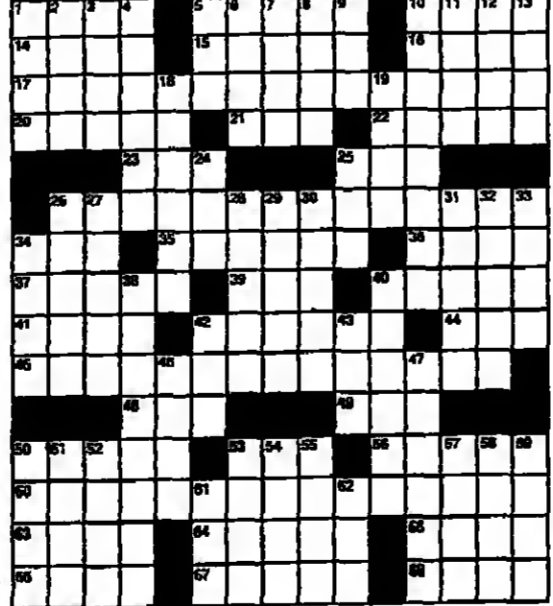
32 Power of film

33 "The Joy of Cooking" author

34 Rambauer

35 Originate

36 Falls to be



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Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 17

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HIGHERUP INWARD  
DEGRADUS GNEISS  
ODE ESTELLE  
FLOWERS URAL  
LEB RELABEL PIA  
OGEE DAREBEELING  
PARLS NEE DANCE  
SMOKESTACK COMN  
YEN OUTITTER LET  
CUBE SEERESS  
SCHIRRA NUBA  
MARTINO GLAVAGE  
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(Continued From Page 6)

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## Politicians! Surf's Up!

It was easier to lie there and let the arrogant tubemeisters and advertisers give it to you right between the eyes. Then suddenly — empowerment! Dozens and dozens of

Well, the idea is my wife's. I was in charge of the muddling.  
*New York Times Service*

Like a miracle cleaner, Libby gets the spots that other film critics miss. In "Look Up," who else noticed that "when Sky swabs the floor, he keeps going over the same little corner, so you know that he's never used a mop before?" Or that in "Camille Claudel," Isabelle Adjani had awfully smooth hands and a terrific manicure for a proto-feminist sculptress.

Libby came to life five years ago, when Premiere was starting up and its editor asked Rudnick to be its in-house film critic. "I decided the world did not need another film critic," says Rudnick. "The world needed Libby." He fudges a bit about her age ("she is in her

Occasionally, Rudnick will pause, consider one of his own lines, and indulge in a laugh. It's a four-beat, deliberately paced huh-huh-hub-huh, with the sound produced on the inhale, rather than the exhale. It's a nerd laugh.

Truth to tell, Libby is finding it hard to think about anything except "Interview With the Vampire." "She's a big Anne Rice fan and believes in supporting studio gambles," says Rudnick. "She thinks of it not as a vampire film, but a chance to see Tom Cruise as a blond."

Nadia Comaneci received an engagement ring for her birthday from fellow Olympic gymnastic champion Bart Conner. Comaneci just turned 33.

Last year's winner of the fiction award, "The Shipping News" by Annie Proulx, has an incredible 750,000 over-size paperbacks in print.

[illegible]